TOLEDO BLADE

WEEKLY

NEWS, LITERATURE, POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, SCIENCE, AND THE ARTS.

VOL. XLII. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1874. NO. 8.

MOODS OF THE CALENDAR.

I.—MAY MORNING.

Darling, darling, don't you know
Why it is I love you so?
Wherefore does the sunshine glow?
What makes the pale spring-beauty blow?

Darling, darling, can't you tell
How love caught me in its spell?
On the buds the sunshine fell,
Unfolding every bashful bell.

II.—THE FULL MOON.

The red leaf, the yellow leaf,
Flutter down the wind:
Life is brief, oh! life is brief,
But Mother Earth is kind.
From her dear bosom they shall spring
To new blossoming.

The red leaf, the yellow leaf,
They have had their way.
Love is long, if life be brief—
Life is but a day;
But love is for eternity,
And for thee and me!

—*Nelly M. Hutchinson, in Harper's Magazine for May.*

[Written for the Toledo WEEKLY BLADE.]

WHAT John Timpson Cost Oldburgh IN ONE YEAR.

By George Wainwright.

(CONCLUDED.)

CHAPTER III.

MR. HARDY PUTS HIS PLAN INTO EFFECT.

There was an excitement in Oldburgh on that eventful Monday morning. It was the first time in the history of the village that there had been violence that had eventuated in the shedding of blood. And the excitement was intensified by the fact that the victim was of one of the best families in the village, and that prior to this terrible affair he had borne a spotless character. No young man in Oldburgh was more unlikely to be concerned in such an affray.

There was astonishment as well as excitement. Who was Timpson? What kind of a place was Timpson's. The people generally knew that Timpson kept a restaurant, and a few believed that in a quiet way he sold to strangers intoxicating drinks. But very few supposed that any number of the young men of the village had acquired the habit of frequenting the place, or that he sold liquors to them.

This affray brought out very little of the truth. George Snedecor was not dangerously hurt, and he refused to say more than that Marsden stabbed him. The cause of the quarrel, and all the facts he utterly refused to disclose. The others present were equally reticent, and as the scandalous matter was a painful one to at least seven of the most respected families of the village, it was permitted to drop. It was the talk of a week, and then other matters claimed public attention.

But while, out of regard for the feelings of the fathers, mothers and sisters of the dozen families whose sons were known to have been present at the affray, discussion of it was avoided by the public generally, it was not dropped in those dozen homes. The fathers investigated, and to their horror discovered that their sons were not present on this occasion by any accident, nor was their presence there a rare thing. And Mr. Timpson soon felt that he was the object of surveillance, and Mr. Hardy noticed the same thing, and felt that what he did must be done quickly.

The unfortunate affray did not lessen the attendance at the games in the back room. The strange spell of gaming was on them, and they could not break it. Even George Snedecor was back the moment his wound was healed so as to permit his leaving his bed, and with the others there had been no break.

Mr. Hardy had been playing quietly, with varying success, the balance being against him. To Jimmy Tredwell, who was a clerk in the dry goods store, he had lost some little money, and he had won a few hundred dollars from Ambrose Morris, who was the cashier of the village bank. Charley Latimer had about held his own.

Mr. Hardy's time for his final stroke had come. Tredwell, inflamed with his winnings, and believing that he really could beat Hardy, was anxious to engage him on a larger scale, and Morris, who had lost and could ill afford the loss, was desirous of doing something, that he might "win it back," for he believed he could beat him with anything like ordinary "luck."

These were Mr. Hardy's two objective points—these were the men he especially wanted. The others were small game—not altogether unworthy of his attention, but they were not in position to get enough money together to make a game of sufficient size to pay him for his trouble, and besides he could take them at any time. Morris was the cashier of the bank and Tredwell was the confidential man in the principal store in the village, and had access to the safe. Mr. Hardy wanted these young men, because of their respective positions.

And they were ready to his hand—they were quite as eager as he. And so one afternoon Tredwell said to Hardy that he was tired of the trifling game that they had been playing and would like one that meant something, and Morris echoed the idea and it was agreed that they three should, that night, play, and that there might be no interruption, Hardy's office was selected as the place.

The three were present promptly at the hour named. One, cool and collected, the other two feverish with expectancy, and nervous with eagerness. Mr. Hardy arranged a table, adjusted the lights, and, with the remark "excuse me, gentlemen, will you take something before we begin?" set on a small table, within reach of both Morris and Tredwell, a decanter of brandy with a dish or two of thirst-provoking edibles.

"I live so alone," Mr. Hardy remarked, "that I like to have these little comforts in my room."

He was not mistaken as to the effect of the arrangement. The eyes of the young men glistened as they saw the brandy, for they needed a stimulant to counterbalance the mental excitement that had possession of them. They drank good, heavy drinks, and the play commenced.

Mr. Hardy lost heavily in the beginning of the evening, but at about ten o'clock began to gain on his guests, and one lucky deal made him even. At half past ten Morris was about where he started, but alas! a hand in which he had so much confidence was overtopped by Hardy, and he found himself without a dollar.

He had been drinking steadily during the game, and was flushed with liquor and maddened with rage. He had added to the previous loss of the hundreds which he could not afford, the loss of a thousand dollars this evening, *which was not his!* Starting up from the table, he said he would be back in a few minutes, and left the room.

The game progressed between Hardy and Tredwell with varying results till Morris returned.

For twenty minutes Morris won; then came Tredwell's turn. One hand, a large one, and *almost* invincible, took every dollar of his money to the fatal table. Mr. Hardy held the one better hand, and Tredwell was penniless. He sprang to his feet, and saying he would be back in a minute left the room, as Morris had done. As he went out he caught Morris' eye, and therein read the fatal secret of the night. Should he stop? No! Once on the road, there is no such thing as stopping. He went out, and returned with money, and resumed his seat at the table.

Mr. Hardy was a Napoleon in his way. He knew that they had both taken money from their employers, and that they had taken all that was to be taken. There was no use of amusing himself with them any longer. He was a thorough master of cards—he could do with them all that could be done. The first deal he got was the last deal of the enemy. On one single hand the infatuated young men laid down, and lost, every dollar of the money they had brought with them.

Morris rose, pale and with a half-crazed look upon his face.

"Lend me some money, Hardy, to go on with."

"Give me one more chance," implored Tredwell, not less excited.

"Impossible, gentlemen, impossible," he replied, putting the money away and prudently putting himself within reach of the heavy poker that stood by the grate. "Never play upon credit. It would be playing against my own money. If you have more money, we will continue the game, otherwise not."

"But you have won three thousand dollars of me, and it was not mine."

"You are imprudent, Mr. Morris, to play with other people's money. Had I known it, I should not have played with you. But, as it is, I can only say I am sorry for you."

"You have won twenty-five hundred dollars of me, which was not mine. My God! I am ruined," sobbed Tredwell.

"Sorry, gentlemen, sorry. But it is as it is. You had better cover in some way."

They drank again and again, and half-maddened with their losses as well as with liquor, they rushed into the open air.

"Jimmy," said Morris, "I am a lost man. That three thousand dollars was the entire currency in the bank. If a check comes in before a deposit is made, discovery is inevitable."

"I am as badly off," replied Tredwell. "The twenty-five hundred that I lost was every dollar that was in the store, and had been collected to meet a note due to-morrow."

"Let us go back to Hardy and try to get enough to cover with. Some chance may save us."

They went back, but Mr. Hardy was not there. He was an astute man, was Hardy.

He knew that an explosion would occur in the morning, and that the money could be wrested from him. The moment his victims left his office, he packed his valuables and walked across to Timpson's. It was late at night and the place was shut up, but Timpson sat there, solitary and alone, evidently awaiting some one. A knock opened the door.

"Quick, Timpson, quick with the carriage. The trick is done. Drive right over to the office, and we'll get my trunk on and get out. Be in a hurry, for Morris and Tredwell will be after me yet to-night."

"How much did you get?"

"Over six thousand! But we've no time to talk of that. Hurry."

"We must talk of it. The carriage is ready and I will drive you over to the railroad in time for the train in the morning. But not a step till I get my share."

"How much?"

"Two thousand."

Mr. Hardy was a man of action. He had to use Mr. Timpson, and had to pay him. He counted out two thousand dollars, the carriage was driven out, the trunk was loaded and the two drove off. Mr. Hardy was never more seen in Oldburgh.

The next morning there was a fresh excitement in the village. Morris kept the key not only to the safe, but of the building itself, and he had never failed to have it open in the morning at nine. This morning it was not open. A crowd of citizens had gathered about the door, wondering at this unusual occurrence. Finally, as no Morris made his appearance, Mr. Latimer, the father of Charles, and the President of the institution, was sent for. He unlocked the door and entered. With a strange fear that something was wrong, he went to the safe and opened it. A moment elapsed, and he staggered back as if he had been struck.

"Merciful Heavens!" he exclaimed, "the entire balance of yesterday is gone."

The news spread through the village like wildfire. "Morris has absconded with the money of the bank," was upon the lips of every man in the village in thirty minutes.

Tredwell had made his appearance at his post as usual, but when this report came into the store, he left his desk and staggered into Timpson's.

"Some brandy," he said, hoarsely.

Timpson gave him the bottle, and regarded him attentively, as he poured out and swallowed nearly a tumbler-full of the burning liquid.

"Morris has absconded," said Timpson, in a careless tone, but with his keen eye watching the effect upon Tredwell's face.

"So I hear," was the answer.

Turning on his heel Tredwell, went out into the open air. What was he to do? The business of the bank would be resumed in a few minutes, the note that was due would be presented, and then exposure and ruin. Should he imitate the example set him by Morris and fly? Or, should he go to his employers, confess his guilt, and take such punishment as they should give him. This he dared not do, for his life had not been such as to warrant mercy. His frequenting Timpson's would be brought out—his late hours, his drinking, his gambling—no, that course was impossible. Flight was all that was left him. Why did he not go last night, as Morris did? He dared not go back to the store, nor dared he go to his mother's house and get any of his effects, for he dared not carry anything away in open daylight.

Back to Timpson's he went, and calling for another drink, swallowed it, and passed out the back door to an alley, and from thence to a back street, and vanished.

As he passed through, Timpson divined his purpose.

"He should have gone before," he muttered to himself.

While the village was raging with excitement over Morris' disappearance, the absence of Tredwell was noticed. By this time everybody was uneasy. His employer ran to the safe and opened it, and lo! his money was gone!

"But he was here an hour ago!" said the other clerks.

"He is not here now, nor is the money!" exclaimed the distressed merchant. "And a note to pay to-day, which I have strained every point to meet, and another to meet Thursday. Good God, what shall I do?"

What he did followed very fast. The note was presented—payment declined, and it was protested. Other creditors pressed their claims, and in three days the concern was compelled to suspend. Among the creditors was Mr. Snedecor, who lost something over fifteen hundred dollars, the rent of Timpson's place for four years or more.

The little fire Mr. Timpson had kindled was growing into a good sized conflagration.

CHAPTER IV.

THE CONCLUSION OF MR TIMPSON'S WORK, AND THE END OF MR. TIMPSON.

The flight of Morris and Tredwell occurred just in time to save Charles Latimer from going entirely over the precipice. After the Sunday which had resulted so terrible, not only to him, but to the large circle interested in him, he had gone on drinking harder than ever. In fact, he went directly from the house of the Snedecor's to Timpson's, and had there renewed his debauch. Sustained by stimulants and by the excitement of the card table, he kept on till outraged nature could endure the strain no longer, and he succumbed. Delirium took him in Timpson's, and from there he was carried to his father's house, a raving madman. For days his life hung by a hair. But a good, young, strong constitution triumphed over rum, and he recovered. It was while he was convalescent, but unable to leave his bed, while he was weak and repentant, that the intelligence of the defalcation and flight came to him. Hester Snedecor was by his bed-side with her father and his sister.

"Is anything known what has been done with the money?" he asked.

"No," replied Mr. Snedecor. "Nothing is known of the money, nor has any reason been assigned for their taking it. It is a mystery to all."

"Is Hardy here—Hardy, the new dentist, who had his office across the street from Timpson's?"

"I do not know. But what has that to do with it?"

"Everything, Mr. Snedecor. Go down and find out. I think I know where the money has gone."

Mr. Snedecor went. The office was there, the sign was still there; but the place was locked. The proprietor of the building knew nothing about him—he had paid his rent in advance.

He returned and told Latimer what he had found.

"I feared as much," said Latimer. "That money is in the hands of Hardy, and Hardy has flitted with it."

"How did he get it?" asked Mr. Snedecor.

"How did he get it? Why, he won it at cards. He is, I have believed for weeks, a gambler—I mean a regular professional gambler; I might as well make a clean breast of it. Cards were introduced at Timpson's within a week of the opening of his place, and it developed into a regular custom. I played with the rest, and am as bad as the rest—yes, worse; for I was the first to introduce it. Hardy made his appearance not a great while after, and I felt from the first that something terrible would come from him. It has come. He baited Morris and Tredwell with small winnings till they believed they could beat him, and he has finally brought them to this. Had I been on sooner I could have done something to remedy the effects of my folly, but now it is too late. And poor Morris' father and poor Tredwell's mother! Good God it will kill them."

And Latimer turned his face to the wall, and wept bitterly.

His tears were balm to the wounded heart of Hester Snedecor, for she saw in them a sincere repentance.

Mr. Snedecor had his duty to perform. He went to the authorities with such information as he had and the robbed men immediately took measures to apprehend the defaulters. Hardy was never to be found, for he knew how to cover his tracks. Tredwell returned the next day and gave himself up, making a full confession.

"I could have got away," the poor fellow sobbed, "but I did not care to. I have ruined myself—I have ruined Mr. Vance, I have blasted a fair name, and it seems to me I shall be happier expiating my fault."

"What led you to this terrible crime?" asked Mr. Vance, his late employer.

"Timpson's. I began going there when the place was first opened. I fell into the habit of drinking there. Cards were brought in, and I played. Money games followed, and I still played. I won a few hundreds, and believed I could win more. I did not know that I was a mere novice, in the hands of an expert gambler, who could win or lose, at pleasure. With Morris, different tactics were employed. Hardy won some three hundred dollars of him, knowing that he could not afford to lose it, and knowing that he would play to win it back. We were both sodden idiots—kept so by liquor, which Timpson furnished, always at the right moment. If I ever got a flash of sanity, Timpson was at hand to drown it in liquor. If he was not in partnership with Hardy, I am mistaken. It was rum that did it."

A few days afterward Morris was apprehended. He gave the officers no trouble—in fact he was making no effort to escape. Heart-broken and desperate, he was in a neighboring city, drowning his troubles in the same liquid that had produced them.

He gave the same account of the matter as Tredwell. It was Hardy and Timpson that had ruined him—Hardy, Timpson and his own folly.

Then a new trouble came upon the village. Mrs. Tredwell, the mother of the unfortunate man in jail, a widow dependent upon him for support, prostrated with grief at the terrible disgrace that had overtaken him, had sickened at the outset. The day after the apprehension of Morris, she died, broken-hearted. All that made life desirable for her was gone, and she passed away.

The citizens of Oldburgh by this time knew very well who Timpson was, what Timpson was, and where Timpson was. They had heard a great deal of Timpson. Eight months of his first year had elapsed and Timpson had produced these results:

Two promising young men in jail, with the penitentiary certain.

Thirty young men with the work of the demon on their faces *en route* for the same place.

One widow broken-hearted and dead.

One failure of a merchant, injuring scores in his fall.

Trouble, grief, sadness, apprehension, and dismay in hundreds of families.

This was Mr. Timpson's work in eight months. Charley Latimer, who more than any one but Timpson was responsible for this state of affairs, was honestly and earnestly doing all that he could to remedy the mischief he had thoughtlessly wrought.

He interested himself in behalf of Tredwell and Morris so effectually that when brought to trial the jury recommended them to mercy, and upon the strength of that recommendation he had no trouble in procuring their pardon.

Nor did he stop there. He made it a matter of business to labor with the young men of the village, that no more of them should fall into the trap from which he had escaped by a miracle.

But, singular as it may seem, he did not meet with the success he had hoped for. The fatal habit had its grip too securely on at least twenty of them. So long as Timpson's place was open—so long as its lights glared out upon the street, a token of the warmth within—so long would the young men of Oldburgh find themselves within its walls, and once within, the rest followed.

The citizens implored Timpson to stop his business, but Timpson politely declined. He paid the Government a license—no one was compelled to patronize him—if any one drank too much, it was not his fault.

Then Mr. Snedecor demanded of him that he give up the premises.

To this, Mr. Timpson replied by showing a lease, by the terms of which he was entitled to possession for four months longer, and defied him.

The man was thoroughly intrenched and was impregnable. Entreaty did not move him, and force could not.

But Mr. Timpson did more, nevertheless. One night there was the usual party in the back room. The young men who now frequented the place had become thoroughly depraved. They were all known—they paid no more respect to public opinion—they defied it. Character was gone—they had nothing more to lose, so they made the most of their pleasures.

Inflamed with drink, a quarrel over the cards took place.—Two men grappled each other across a table. Others interfered, blows were struck and returned at random. They howled and cursed and shrieked like mad men, as they were, Timpson in vain trying to separate the combatants and restore something like quiet.

But his efforts availed nothing. The mass of angry men surged to and fro. In the center of the room stood an old-fashioned box-stove full of blazing hickory. Two men with their clenched hands at each other's throats fell over the stove and overturned it. In overturning it broke, and out upon the floor rolled the mass of fire.

Quick as a flash the dry old floor was aflame, and in the rush to get away from it the coals and blazing sticks were scattered in every direction.

"Fire! fire!" rang out on the still air of the night.

The engine was out in an instant and at the mill race, where there was water in plenty, and in a few minutes a stream of water was playing on the burning building.

But it was to no purpose. It was a wooden structure, old, and thoroughly dry. The fire had got too great a headway—it had broken out in too many places, and it was too full of inflammable material.

Mr. Snedecor and Charles Latimer heard the alarm, and were among the first to reach the spot. The citizens were taking turns at the engine.

"Take hold, Snedecor," shouted one of the panting citizens, who fell back exhausted, from the machine. "It's your property."

"What a strike," replied the old man. "I hope that Mr. Timpson's lease will expire to-night."

And it did expire that night. The flames reached the liquors and their work was very short. In an hour the roof fell in, throwing up to the heavens a cloud of sparks as if the fire was rejoicing at the work it had done.

And as the shower went upward, Squire Snedecor, whose property had thus gone into the elements, stood bareheaded and most devoutly said "Thank God! Thank God!"

And from the crowd of fathers, mothers, wives and sisters, that stood by, came a most fervent "Amen."

Timpson made one effort to re-establish himself in Oldburgh, but failed. No citizen would rent him a building for the purpose. Then he tried to purchase ground on which to erect a building, but no one would sell him a foot.

Disgusted, he quit the place, and was never heard of more.

Charley Latimer and Hester Snedecor were married not long after, and, as Charley had seen just enough of rum and its consequences to know that, whatever others might do, he could not touch it with any safety, she lived with him happily, as she deserved. The new husband made it his business to heal the wounds rum had inflicted upon his fellows, and, Timpson out of the way, success attended his labors. On the site of the burned building a neat edifice for a library and reading room was erected, and Charley Latimer was proposed for the first President of the organization.

"No," said he, "I decline in favor of just as good a man as I am, if he has had misfortune. I nominate Ambrose Morris. What he did I probably should have done, had not a debauch put me on a sick bed."

And Ambrose, who was at the time a clerk in the bank where he had been cashier, and who was demonstrating by patient, faithful toil, and a blameless life, how truly he had repented his fault, was elected unanimously.

Jimmy Tredwell got into place again, for he, too, had the confidence of the people.

The other young men, arrested in their career, were glad enough to imitate the example of the chief sufferers, and in a year's time Oldburgh was something like its former self.

Occasionally strangers, with shining hair and elaborate toilettes, make their appearance there and enquire for rooms for business purposes, but the property owners having fallen into a habit of inserting into leases a provision that the sale of intoxicating liquors on the premises nullifies the instrument, no bar-room has yet been established there.

And the old men and their wives and daughters say there never shall be one.

THE END.

THE VETO

Opinions of the Press on the President's Veto of the Currency Bill.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

The President, yesterday, much to the surprise of most people, vetoed the Senate financial bill. We expressed the belief that he would sign it, because it did little more than legalize the greenbacks which he had already treated as part of the currency. This being the case, we cannot see how he makes out that the bill adds $100,000,000 to the currency of the country. * * * Had the President sought popularity he would have signed the bill, for it is our impression that, temporarily, a majority of the people favor inflation, but when the effect of the conservative course adopted shall become apparent, there will be a change in that sentiment, which is at this time on the side of inflation.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

The world has now assurance of our National honor; the business men of our country know that their ventures in trade are not to float on a wild sea of irredeemable currency; laborers will come to understand that their work is to have an honest measurement in values; speculators will lose their reckless control of money capital; and honesty stands a chance of a just appreciation. This wholesome condition of things, this movement towards an escape from despair, comes from President Grant's courageous veto. Congress knows now full well the futility of its wanton work in the direction of dishonor. The Senate can not give a two-thirds vote against the veto, and the country is safe against a further depreciation of its currency. Perhaps our law-makers will be content to leave matters as they are. Such most likely will be the temper of the majority. There will come, perhaps, no especial harm from such a course; for business, assured of nothing worse in the condition of our finances, can proceed with a fair degree of confidence in the stability of credit.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

The President of the United States has again cringed before the money kings. He has once more shown himself the fawning tool of Wall street. When Jim Fisk sent a special messenger to Grant at Washington, Pennsylvania, just prior to his Black Friday, asking the President to help him to "move wheat," and when that dubious dispatch was sent by the messenger to Fisk and Gould, saying: "Message delivered—all right"—there being some doubt as to the punctuation of the dispatch—it was understood by the Wall street ring that the President was "approachable." When a panic fell upon the country last September terrified Wall street rushed to Washington, sought to rob the President of Gospel privileges on the Sabbath-day in order to coax him to issue the $44,000,000 of currency called "reserve." The President yielded to Wall street then, and $26,000,000 of the $44,000,000 were issued at the mandate of the money sharks. They were in a pinch. They needed help. Grant obeyed them. The eastern moneyed men were temporarily cramped, and the President sprang to their relief. The entire West and South are permanently crippled from the same cause, and the President, palpably contradicting himself, still kneeling at the feet of Wall street, refuses his signature to the legislation of his action on behalf of the money lenders. "I shall have no policy to enforce against the will of the people," was the lofty declaration upon which Grant rode into the White House. Yesterday Ulysses S. Grant disgracefully broke his pledge, bauked the will of the people of twenty-five States, and exhibited himself as the willing, cringing creature of the eastern monopolists. Had he been consistent, he might at least have earned the respect even of his opponents.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The President is entitled to the thanks of the country, and he shall receive ours, even if he has to forego those of Morton, Logan, Cameron, and the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*. These bright and shining lights in the financial firmament, if they are not utterly struck dumb by the veto, will probably say that the President led them on to what they have done by actually issuing two-thirds of the $44,000,000 in advance of their bill authorizing it. The public, however, will care little for their reason, or anybody's reasons, so long as the measure is killed. Probably both sides can convict each other of inconsistency; but the kernel and gist of the President's message, which declares that, "If in practice the measure should fail to create the abundance of circulation expected of it, the friends of the measure, particularly those out of Congress, would clamor for such inflation as would give the expected relief," will overtop and obscure every other consideration. If there is to be a battle over the veto it will be fought on this issue, and not on the past record of any of the combatants.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The message of the President plainly indicates that he would not approve a bill for even free backing until there should be specie resumption. The premises upon which the President founds his conclusions are most extraordinary, and will cause unqualified surprise and regret among the industrial classes everywhere. From all sources we learn that the President, during the first two or three days after the bill reached him, was inclined to approve it, but that from New York and New England such avalanches of lobbyists were sent down upon him that he was literally overwhelmed, and his own better judgment and the voice of the masses of the people stifled.

With the small majority in the Senate for the bill, there is little reason to hope that it can be passed notwithstanding the veto; but we hope the friends of free banking in the Senate will now take up the House bill, amend it judiciously, and that the House will send *that* to the President, with their compliments, and give New York and New England another opportunity to show whether they are potential above all the rest of the country at the Executive Mansion.

From the Chicago Journal.

The people, East and West, were electrified yesterday by the announcement that the President had vetoed the inflation bill which originated in the Senate. We regard it as the bravest and grandest act of his civil life, and nothing has occurred since the fall of Richmond to give the nation, as a whole, such profound satisfaction. This rejoicing is not partisan, neither is it sectional. It may be that the impecunious South wants inflation; but at the West an overflowing and steadily increasing majority oppose the policy of issuing any more irredeemable paper money. But the most sanguine did not dare confidently to expect a veto. It has removed a cloud from the popular mind, and restored confidence in legitimate business circles. With here and there an exception, none but bankrupts—no less actual because unconfessed—regret the veto, and their wrath is unbounded, and, we may add, impotent.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

It is plain that so long as the President remains in his present state of mind on the subject no measure will become a law which will allow the addition of a single dollar to the circulation of the country, either in greenbacks or national bank notes, except so far as the issue of the latter is authorized under existing laws. We have felt constrained, as an exponent of the enlightened public opinion of the West, to maintain a contrary policy to that expressed in the President's message, and we believe that the course of the President will be productive of great injury to the business and agricultural interests of the country. At the same time we are satisfied that in coming to the conclusions expressed in his message, he has been governed by what he believed to be the consideration of the best interests of the whole people. He has exercised his constitutional right, and his conduct is now submitted to the intelligent judgment of the people.

From the Cleveland Plaindealer.

Up to the very last moment every item of information was to the effect that the bill would be signed; and then came the unexpected announcement of the veto.—What caused Grant to make this sudden right-about? We shall not criticize the abstract soundness of his act. No one doubts that the country should get back to hard money sometime, or that a policy of limitless inflation would be harmful. But the country needs relief in some way, and the argument of the business community has been this, that if the hard money men cannot devise some tangible plan to produce it, then they must seek it in a fresh issue of currency.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

The veto of the currency bill is decidedly the greatest sensation of the season, and will be received with equal surprise by its friends and its opponents. The message of the President will be carefully perused by millions of readers this morning. It is based on the assumption that the bill would operate to postpone the resumption of specie payments, and would thus be a virtual repudiation of the public faith, and an abandonment of party pledges. We do not believe it would have postponed the resumption of specie payments, or the appreciation of our paper currency to par with gold, by the space of twenty four hours; nor do we think the bill in any manner inconsistent with the declarations of the Republican party and of Congress in favor of the ultimate resumption of specie payment. It is still less a repudiation of the public faith or a blow at the national credit. We do not believe any of these things; but the President declares that he does, and so thinking, conscientiously, he could hardly do otherwise than veto the bill. He has exercised a very great responsibility, but it is a responsibility with which the Constitution clothes him, and it would be ungenerous and indecent to suppose him actuated by any other than honest and patriotic motives. It is, however, perfectly apparent that the President has been largely controlled by eastern capitalists in this matter, and that the voice of the West and South in favor of a moderate increase of the currency, has been unable to make itself heard over the loud and imperious protests of the rich men and money kings of the East.

Washington special to the Cincinnati Gazette.

THE EXCITEMENT OVER IT.

It has been a long time since an act of the President's has caused such universal excitement at the Capitol as his veto of the Senate currency bill. More than half of the Senators were out of their seats when it came in, and it was a quarter of an hour through before the news reached the committee rooms and the House. Then the seats began to fill rapidly. Speaker Blaine and a number of members came in. The galleries received large and continual accessions. The District Investigation adjourned hurriedly, and the members crowded into the ladies' galleries adjacent. Many members were on their way from the House to hear the message, but the reading closed before they arrived. It was listened to most intently by all sides. It was really unexpected by the majority of both parties, as late last night gentlemen usually well acquainted with the discussions in the Cabinet, felt confident that the bill would be signed. But there were enough who held the opposite opinion to hold the matter in doubt till the seal of the message was broken in the Senate.

It is said to-night in official circles that the argument which finally decided the President not to sign the bill, was that if executed it would immediately withdraw so large an amount of reserves from New York, as to cause a serious and widespread panic.

The message reached the Senate so late that it did not appear in print during the afternoon, and no one has been able to read it carefully. The outline of its argument is, however, pretty generally understood. The lines dividing those who praise from those who condemn, lies nearly along the dividing lines of the votes upon the bill, though there are an equal number who voted for the bill, against their own conviction, who rejoice in the veto. Some who favor moderate contraction are glad of the veto, for the reason that they have come to believe, since the passage of the bill, that it calls for immediate contraction to an amount that the market can not stand.

EFFECT IN THE HOUSE.

As soon as the news reached the House the effect became manifest. Lyman Tremaine, speaking to an amendment to the appropriation bill, seized the opportunity to glorify the veto. Mr. Conger, of Michigan, followed him in a vehement attack on the veto. The excessive earnestness of these two gentlemen is a fair indication of the feeling and division in the House. The members gathered in little knots, and in several cases delegations from the Western States held informal consultations. Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, and Wisconsin were pretty thoroughly united, and ready for almost any declarations against the stand taken by the President.

THE OPINIONS OF SENATORS.

On the Senate side, Mr. Carpenter expressed the opinion that this veto would simply remand the question to the Congressional districts, and that throughout most of the West the verdict would be heavily against the President, and insure the return of a House overwhelmingly pledged to inflation. Mr. Cameron expressed the opinion that as a party measure he regarded it the greatest mistake a President has made since he was in Congress. Two prominent members of the House and strong administration men, said that they could see no way to answer the argument which would be sure to be made by the opposition, namely, "that when the panic came on, New York capitalists besought the President to issue from the forty-four millions. He did as they desired. Now the same men had come when Congress had provided for the issue to the West and asked the President to veto it, and he had complied.

Senator Morton thinks it very doubtful whether any measure can now be passed.

Quite a number of House members declare there shall be no adjournment for the summer till the President does sign a liberal bill. These various statements indicate pretty clearly the character of the talk about the halls to-night, and the excitement rather increases as the evening wears on.

A CAUCUS OF THE FRIENDS OF THE BILL

met at the room of Gov. Morton to-night to talk over the veto. It remained in session till after midnight. There were present Senators Morton, Carpenter, Logan, West, Harvey, Ingalls, Pratt, Pease, Ferry, of Michigan, and Oglesby. They were all unmoved by the veto and agreed when it came up for discussion to maintain and defend their previous positions. It was the opinion of those present that the majority of the opponents of the bill in the Senate were far from pleased with the veto as a party measure. It was also held that the President was mistaken in estimating that the bill would cause inflation to the amount of one hundred millions. They calculated that with these hundred and eighty-two millions already out, the bill only called for eighteen millions more greenbacks and forty-six millions of bank currency, and that, while the latter must go out slowly, there must also be considerable contraction.

The temper of the meeting indicated a purpose to take a straight and open issue with the President on this matter, and debate the whole at length and with extreme perspicacity when it is reached next week.

A Famous Apple Tree.

There is an apple tree standing in a lot adjoining the house of Rev. J. W. Carter, at Huntersville, Pocahontas county, West Virginia, which has become historical, marking the spot where General R. E. Lee pitched his first tent during the late war. Early in the summer of 1861 General Lee was ordered to the command of the forces in West Virginia. Leaving Richmond, he came to Warm Springs the first day, and on the day following reached Huntersville, where, for the first time in the war, he bivouacked on the tented field, selecting the aforementioned apple tree, which stands on a hill overlooking the town, as the place where his tent should be pitched. It was a singular coincidence that General Lee should have commenced his military career under an apple tree among the mountains of West Virginia, and have closed that brilliant career by capitulating to Grant under an apple tree at Appomattox. And what is most singular, as an incident connected with the war, John Brown, who commenced the war, was "hung on a sour-apple tree," and it is said that the forbidden fruit which mother Eve partook of was taken from an apple tree; and now, to cap the climax, agents for the sale of apple trees are becoming as numerous as lightning-rod men and sewing machine agents.

Not Quite the Thing.

The Jacksonville *Journal* says that a 4-year-old boy who had a great desire to attend Sunday-school followed his little sister on sunday morning, to Dr. Barnes' church, and, much to the relief of her mind, behaved very well. When the class was through with all their recitations, the teacher said: "Now, my little dears, as we have a few moments to spare, it would please us very much if any of you could repeat a hymn." Seeing that they all hesitated, she said: "If you do not know a hymn, perhaps you can remember a verse of one," when up jumped our 4-year-old, his blue eyes dancing with delight, and said: "I know a hymn, but it is a funny hymn!" "Well," said the lady, "my little darling, repeat it." So to its own satisfaction, and the great amusement of the teacher and class, he recited from Foster Snowden's Melodies:

"Hickory dickory dock
The rats is in the pantry,
And how shall we get them out?
We'll take a rat and make her tail,
And that will turn her about."

A Danbury man, whose wife recently died, subsequently confessed to a friend that "nobody could put down an undertaker as neatly as Jane did."

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.

LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1874.

OUR CLUB LIST.

We have made arrangements with the publishers enabling us to send the BLADE and either of the following publications for the price annexed:

MONTHLIES.

THE LADIES' FLORAL CABINET price $1.25 per year and BLADE, both one year, $2.50.

POSTOFFICE BULLETIN and BLADE for $2.00.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, price $4.00 a year, and the BLADE both one year for $4.50.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

HARPER'S MONTHLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

LIPPINCOTT'S MONTHLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.50.

THE GALAXY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.50.

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL price $3.00, and BLADE both one year $4.00.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, price $1.00, and the BLADE both one year for $2.25.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, price $3.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.25.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, price $2.50, and the BLADE both one year for $3.50.

THE LITTLE CORPORAL, price $1.50, and the BLADE both one year for $2.50.

THE NURSERY, price $1.50, and the BLADE both one year for $2.50.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, price $1.50, and BLADE both one year for $2.75.

AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, price 75 cents, and the BLADE both one year for $2.25.

AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, and WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, $1.50.

WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, price $1.00, and the BLADE both one year for $2.00.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and TOLEDO BLADE $2.50.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL $1.50.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, $1.50.

OLIVER OPTICS' BOYS AND GIRLS, price $3.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.50.

YOUNG FOLKS RURAL, Chicago, price $1.50, and the BLADE, both one year for $2.25.

WEEKLIES.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, price $8.00 per year and BLADE for $8.50.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, price $3.00 per year, and BLADE for one year, $4.25.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

HARPER'S BAZAR, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

PRAIRIE FARMER, price $2.00, and the BLADE both one year for $3.00.

WESTERN RURAL, price $2.50, and the BLADE both one year for $3.00.

CHICAGO ADVANCE, price $2.50, and the BLADE both one year for $3.75.

EVERY SATURDAY, price 5.00, and the BLADE both one year for $5.75.

HEARTH AND HOME, price $3.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.00.

RURAL NEW YORKER, price $2.50, and the BLADE both one year for $3.75.

WAVERLY MAGAZINE, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

Please remember that we CANNOT ALLOW COMMISSIONS on subscriptions for the above named papers and magazines, except for the BLADE, Locke's Monthly and American Farm Journal as stated.

Our Agents everywhere are authorized to receive subscriptions at the above rates. In making this proposition we only stipulate that we must receive at the *same time* one subscriber for the BLADE for each copy of any other publication ordered from the list. They need not both be sent to the same person, nor even to the same Post Office, and in renewing their subscriptions, old as well as new ones, subscribers may avail themselves of the offer. The Magazines and papers are all sent direct from the offices of publication to subscribers, so that there will be no delay in their receipt. No subscriptions received at the above rates for less than one year.

HONORS TO DR. LIVINGSTONE'S REMAINS.

Transatlantic dispatches minutely describe the distinguished honors and the profound respect paid by the English Government and Court, and the representatives of all civilized nations, to the remains of the celebrated African explorer and scientist. When the steamer Malta arrived at Southampton with the body of Dr. LIVINGSTONE, minute guns were fired and bells tolled, while a large procession, headed by the Mayor, proceeded to the steamer to receive it. Fifty thousand people lined the route of the procession, which conveyed the remains to the railway station for London. Upon arrival there, the body was transferred to a hearse and followed by a line of carriages to the rooms of the Royal Geographical Society, where the coffin remained to await further funeral obsequies. Here it was opened and the body was identified by Sir WILLIAM FERGUSON, "Sergeant's Surgeon" to the Queen. The burial occurred on Sunday, the 19th inst., the funeral pageant being the most imposing which has taken place in London during the present century. The procession started from the hall of the Geographical Society at 12 M., the hearse being followed by twelve mounted coaches, succeeded by the carriages of the Queen and the Prince of Wales and others of the leading nobility. The pall-bearers were headed to the right by STANLEY and the left by WAINWRIGHT, and followed by Dr. KIRK, HORACE WALTERS, Sir THOMAS STEELE, Col. GRANT, of Newstead Abbey, and Mr. E. YOUNG. The chief mourners were Dr. MOFFATT, the father-in-law of the distinguished deceased, and THOMAS and OSWELL LIVINGSTONE, his two sons. Immediately following the mourners were carriages occupied by the Dukes of Sutherland and Manchester, Lords SHAFTESBURY, LAWRENCE and HOUGHTON, the Bishops of Lincoln, and Sierra Leone, Sir BARTLE FRERE, Sir HENRY RAWLINSON, Sir WM. FERGUSON, the Lord Mayor of London, and twenty members of the Corporation, and the diplomatic representatives of America, Russia, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal and other minor European powers, the Mayor of Southampton, the Lords provost of Edinburg and Glasgow, and the members of the Royal Geographic Society and explorers and scientists connected therewith. The ceremonies at Westminster Abbey were impressive to a high degree, Dean STANLEY, the sub-Deans and Canons conducting the services. A full choral service chanted the psalms selected for the occasion. The coffin was hidden by white camellias interwoven with branches of palm. All the business houses along the line of the procession were closed and they and many private dwellings were draped in mourning, while every token of respect possible was paid to the illustrious dead by the decorum and order which prevailed, among the tens of thousands of spectators who had turned out to give the last token of respect to one who had so greatly advanced the cause of geographical science and humanity.

☞ It does seem as if there was no end of heirs to the French throne. The claims of a reputed son of the Dauphin, otherwise known as LOUIS XVII., are no sooner disposed of by the courts, than a new heir appears, in the would-be Duke de REICHSTADT, the son of NAPOLEON First, who, however, through fear of his relative NAPOLEON IV., says he has no idea of claiming his inheritance, although he insists on his parentage and avers that he has abundant proof to demonstrate the truth of his assertions.

"AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION."

It is an old saying that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," but this, like many other old and true sayings, has been little heeded by the world, who rush along as though unmindful of the fact that they are surrounded by innumerable dangers. Men eat, and drink, and work, and sleep with little reference to health, while they indulge in all manner of excesses for present gratification, without stopping to count the cost in the future. Proper care of the machinery of the body, would almost invariably insure health and long life; but there are few who live out half their days, and those who struggle on towards the upper rounds of life's ladder, as a general rule show the sad ravages of early neglect of the laws of health. We all rush along, taking little thought of the effect which this or that may have upon the health, and when one drops faint and sick by the wayside, all are astonished and wonder how such a thing could occur, when the truth is we should wonder that any have escaped. We wait until sick before we consult the laws of health, and when we send for a physician, if honest he will tell us that he must give us medicine without any certain knowledge that it will afford relief, or that it will not do us harm.

There can be no doubt that any reform which would instil into the minds of the people more thorough knowledge of the laws of health, and impress upon all the importance of observing such laws, would prove of inestimable value to mankind. It is, therefore, gratifying to observe that physicians are beginning to see and acknowledge the importance of educating the people respecting the laws of health and the causes of disease. HENRY I. BOWDITCH, M. D., Chairman of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, has recently published a very important paper upon this subject. Preventive or State medicine, he says, is of recent origin, being the natural outgrowth of modern thought and resources, stimulated by ceaturies of suffering and by the sacrifice of multitudes of human beings. Physicians have heretofore devoted themselves chiefly not to the prevention, but to the "cure" of disease. The friends of preventive medicine are making great progress in the knowledge of the more hidden causes of disease. At least three good results will arise from it:

1. The profession will learn that a system of therapeutics dependent on materia medica simply, is much less valuable than that which seeks to defend its patients from insidious approaches of the causes of disease.
2. The people will themselves learn to avoid many evils into which they now fall, because of their ignorance of the laws of health. They will have less faith in drugs, more in nature; more in anticipating and preventing evil than in curing it after it has begun.
3. The knowledge of the precise effects of special drugs, and of their various compounds one with another, will become more and more accurate under the teaching of modern experimental physiology, and still more under clinical experience.

Dr. BOWDITCH thinks the time is not distant when cities will give more attention to the laws of health—that they will be more careful about the disposition made of their sewage, and feel the importance of having proper administration of the laws concerning drunkenness, guarding itself alike against the futile waste of time in attempting to enforce a general prohibition, or the allowing, as at present, of unbridled license in the sale of liquor. When preventive medicine has full sway, men will not be allowed day after day to disturb the public peace or the comfort of their own families by beastly drunkenness.

This is all good doctrine, and the wonder is that people do not give greater heed to the daily evidences of the fatal results attending their neglect to make use of such means as may be required to preserve health and life. Men keep themselves and their children in a filthy condition, surrounded by impure air, and then express great surprise, and perhaps regard it as a chastisement from the Most High, if they suffer from disease. Dr. B. takes the correct view of the case. Any neglect to observe the laws of health which endangers life, should be regarded as a criminal offense. The city which neglects to preserve that degree of cleanliness which is essential to the preservation of health, is guilty of a great offense, and yet how grudgingly do the authorities usually pay out money for sanitary purposes. Let the people be instructed upon the laws of life, and then let such measures be taken as will insure reasonable protection against the causes of disease, and there will be little necessity for the use of medicines.

☞ The late speech of the Prince of Wales, at a festival, at the British Orphan Asylum, has caused even the most loyal and servile of his followers to smile with incredulity at the fibs he told, when he solemnly said, in allusion to the Duchess of Edinburg, "It has been often said with truth that the marriages of the royal family in these days are not political ones, and I know that this marriage is purely one of love and affection."

☞ By the election of Governor WASHBURN to the U. S. Senate, Lieutenant-Governor TALBOT becomes Governor of Massachusetts. The Boston *Globe* says of him:

He has been in political life long enough and is sufficiently well known to the public to make it tolerably certain what will be the tone and characteristics of his administration. For five years, he was a member of the Executive Council, and this, taken in connection with his legislative experience as a member to the convention to amend the Constitution in 1853, gives an assurance of his position which is not likely to be belied in his future career. A careful business man whose political have always been subordinated to his private affairs, it is not to be expected that at the age of fifty-eight he will enter upon any unexpected line of conduct, or startle either friends or opponents by actions at variance with the tenor of his past official record. He is a successful manufacturer, and has shown in politics the same good sense and integrity which have marked his business experience. Without being a great man, he is certainly a highly respectable one, and we may feel confident that the reputation of the chief executive of the Commonwealth for honor and integrity will suffer no detriment at his hands.

☞ A man in Saratoga, N. Y., swallowed four of his false teeth the other day, and the Louisville *Courier-Journal* advises his friends to find a small sized Dentist, tie a rope to his heels, and send him down after the teeth. Why not have the man swallow a pair of forceps?

THE FRENCH AS SAILORS.

France, at no era of her history, has manifested national talent for nautical pursuits, and, with the experience of the frequent and heavy losses of the *Compagnie Generale Trans-Atlantique*, during the past year, the traveling public who value their lives, and merchants who desire the safe transportation of their goods, will avoid the risk of either to which ocean transit in French ships so manifestly endangers them. That no one particular nation is especially under the direction of Providence at sea, and that all are alike subject to storms and disasters, all will be free to admit, while the fact is as self-evident that want of material knowledge, forethought, and ordinary prudence caused the fatal loss of the *Ville du Havre* and the unnecessary abandonment of the *Europe*. Had the pumps of the latter steamer not been so wretchedly inefficient, and her Captain and crew been better and braver sailors, this disgrace could have been averted. Captain CRAGAN and other officers of the *Greece* feel confident that the *Europe* need not have been abandoned, even after her collision with the *Greece*, had the officers of the *Europe* possessed a reasonable amount of nautical knowledge and manly courage.

The treatment which the officers and crew of the *Greece* have received from Captain LEMAIRE and his sub-officers, is certainly most discreditable to the honor of the French nation, the charge of piracy preferred against the *Greece*, under the circumstances, being so evidently mendacious and malicious as to deserve the deepest censure of the justice and truth-loving public. After the Captain and crew of the *Greece* had succeeded in rescuing, at the exposure and risk of their lives, all the passengers, officers and crew of the *Europe*, amid the dangers of the tempest, sustaining the total loss of two valuable boats, and ropes, hawsers and other property, while rendering this praiseworthy service to the unfortunates the charge that they imperiled their lives thus for merely mercenary objects is most contemptible and utterly falls to the ground, upon the cross-examination of Captain LEMAIRE, since he contradicts himself, and can neither remember nor explain who it was that prevented him from going aboard the *Europe* the morning after the disaster, as he stated he had desired to do. The bitter and slanderous spirit manifested by the officers of the *Europe* towards the men who rescued them, and who endangered their lives to save the ship the French had abandoned, evinces the most base and cowardly ingratitude, especially since the chief object which has instigated the charge of piracy against the *Greece* now appears to be to escape the payment for restitution of losses, sustained by the latter, in the humane efforts made by her officers and crew to save the lives of the officers, crew and passengers of the *Europe*.

AERIAL NAVIGATION BY STEAM.

The repeated failures and disasters consequent upon the solution of the enigma of aerial navigation for the past three hundred years, far from discouraging new aspirants, appear to stimulate them to renewed exertions, each one confidently believing that his own invention is that destined to convince the skeptical world by practical illustration of the feasibility of navigating the air as easily as the water. The last effort in this direction is the invention of a new air steamship by one L. B. HUNT, a talented mechanic of Auburn, N. Y., who claims that he has constructed a steam car which can navigate the atmosphere as easily as ROBERT FULTON, by the aid of steam power, succeeded in navigating the water.

This so-called air steamship contains a wooden car, thirty feet long, eight feet wide and eight feet high. Its motive consists of a rotary fifty horse power engine, so constructed as to turn upright shafts one within the other, and revolving in opposite directions. To the center shaft, four wings are attached, nine feet wide, six at the extreme end, and twelve feet long, and four similar wings ten feet above the other are fastened to the inner shaft. These are made of sheet iron slightly concave and inclined at an angle of twenty degrees. When the machinery is set in motion, these wings revolve at the rate of one hundred and fifty times a minute, and the inventor claims that they will lift the vessel, which weighs six tons, and propel it when laden, with again as many tons burden. The ship is directed by four wings ten feet long, acting on a horizontal shaft, revolving at a greater velocity than the lifting wings, and manipulated at the will of the engineer, while it is steered by a sheet iron rudder, parallel to the shaft of the machine, sixteen feet long and five wide.

The car above alluded to, is constructed to carry passengers and fitted up attractively for that purpose, with accommodations for forty persons. From it to the top of the shaft, the vessel measures fifty-eight feet. Its expense has been $12,000. The inventor is very sanguine regarding the success of steam as a motive power for aerial navigation, and believes he can propel his ship safely to any point, at the rate of one hundred miles an hour. The initial trial is announced to take place at an early day with a miniature air ship constructed upon the same principles. Should success crown this undertaking, we shall presently be flying through the air by the aid of steam, at the rate of one hundred miles an hour.

☞ In order to a proper understanding of the Associated Press dispatches from Little Rock, the following special to the St. Louis *Democrat* may prove serviceable:

The dispatches of the Associated Press have grossly misrepresented affairs from the commencement. The agent here is a Bourbon Democrat, associate editor of the *Gazette*, the Democratic organ of the insurgents, and ex-Confederate Lieutenant, and an active supporter of Mr. Baxter. He has used his position to bolster up the waning strength and meager, equivocal popularity of Mr. Baxter. The dispatches have been partizan in the extreme, and in the sole interest of the mob who hold Baxter to their service and dictum.

☞ BROOKS, one of the would-be Governors of Arkansas, was formerly a citizen of Butler county, this State. There are not many bad scrapes in which that county has not a representative.

SAINTE MARGUERITE.

This interesting isle of the Mediterranean which had fallen into oblivion, is once more celebrated as the prison of Marshal BAZAINE. At the hands of ALEXANDRE DUMAS Sr., it was invested with the enchanting halo of romance, since its prisons were the local habitations of the wonderful fictitious creations of *Monte Cristo*. MIRABEAU, the eminent and powerful orator of the French Revolution, was imprisoned many months in the Chateau d'If, where BAZAINE is at present confined, where the Spanish Insurgents who took refuge on the Numantia, and were taken in charge by the Government of France, in consequence of certain diplomatic relations, are also held as prisoners of war for Spain.

Sainte Marguerite is situated two miles south of Cannes, the winter home of Lord BROUGHAM. It is four miles in circumference. Its climate is mild and balmy, while portions of the soil are very fertile, producing all the semi-tropical fruits and vegetables in abundance. Its area embraces a well kept forest filled with game, is rich in historic souvenirs, and contains the ruins of a celebrated monastery, whose inmates played important *roles* during the Medevial ages. Cannes is represented as one of the most delightful resorts of Europe, its lively scenery and delicious climate attracting crowds of visitors and partial residents, particularly from Great Britain. So that as far as surroundings are concerned, a more delightful place of punishment could not have been chosen for the imprisonment of the unfortunate French Marshal.

TOO ARDENT A LOVER OF SONG.

An ardent lover of song, and a strong advocate of congregational music, has met with a most sorry experience recently in a small village of North Carolina. The poor unfortunate is a Deacon of a Methodist Church and fancies himself gifted with extraordinary musical powers, in which opinion neither his pastor nor the congregation agree. He was frequently remonstrated with to stop singing during service, as his voice was heard long after the other singers had ceased, and as he would not "keep the tune," and consequently disturbed the meeting. But all mild remonstrances were in vain, he would sing. Finally the matter ended in a law suit and was tried before the Superior Court at Robeson. The defendant was indicted for disturbing religious meetings and several witnesses testified accordingly. One of the latter, upon being requested to imitate the style of defendant's singing, did so in so comical a manner that the court, the jury, the bar and the spectators gave way to uncontrolable bursts of laughter. Although evidence was given that the lover of song did not intentionally disturb religious meetings, the proof that he did nevertheless do so was so positive that a verdict of guilty was rendered, to which an appeal was taken, the defendant declaring that he would see whether he lived in a free country where a man could be forbidden to praise the Lord with song in meetings. His name is WILLIAM LINKHAM, and he is represented as otherwise of excellent deportment, and a consistent, upright member of the church.

☞ ELIZA, the nineteenth wife of BRIGHAM YOUNG, is now in Washington City, where she lectured on Tuesday night, and paid her respects to the Mormon delegate in Congress from Utah, after the following manner:

I hope I may be pardoned for digress a little on this occasion and dwelling briefly upon the delegate from Utah. I am told that Mr. Cannon asserts that the women of that place are impartially provided for. I know to the contrary. For instance, his own family, his second wife while on a sick bed having nothing in the house to eat but bread and molasses, begged of him for some slight delicacies. He told her he believed he had a couple of cans of cove oysters that somebody had given him. If so, he would let her have them. The sister of the sick woman, in passing the dining room door of his first wife, saw her table richly laden with all the delicacies of the season, preparatory to the enjoyment of a Christmas dinner. While this same man is here in your midst dressed in the finest broadcloth, and boarding at the most expensive hotel in the city, as I am told, this wife and the third, who is my cousin, are living in destitution and neglect. I would very much like to enlist the sympathies of my audience in behalf of the Apostle Cannon, as his domestic relations are such that he cannot possibly be the happiest man in the world. His last wife possesses his young and tender affections, while the first rules him with a rod of iron, thereby preventing his enjoying unalloyed happiness, which so saintly a polygamist desires.

☞ New Yorkers have had a great deal to say about the "glut of currency in Wall street," but now, when the currency bill proposes to relieve Wall street by distributing a portion of that currency to the West, where it is needed, they lose all sense of propriety and rush to the President with long and loud appeals for a veto to be placed upon the action of Congress. They prefer to let 'er glut.

☞ The President sees difficulties in the way of Civil Service Reform in cases where offices must be filled by appointments to be confirmed by the Senate. The truth is, there is great necessity for reform, but the machines invented to bring it about don't work well.

☞ New York has more unoccupied houses to-day than ever before. If she persists in fighting the West, she may reasonably expect the number to increase. The producing section of the country will not feel disposed to go a thousand miles out of their way just to pay tribute to an enemy. Not much.

☞ The Pittsburg *Commercial* makes this suggestion:

If the Christian women of Pittsburgh, whose souls are stirred within them by the dreadful evils wrought by intemperance, should organize a society to raise funds for the establishment of a coffee saloon in every place where a drinking saloon is closed, what great and permanent good might not be effected?

☞ The measles are prevalent in Connecticut in a most malignant form. There is one town, however, in which the people are not alarmed, and its name is Haddem.

☞ The Brooklyn *Argus* is responsible for the remark that, "Heaven's attention has been so much diverted by the woman's crusade that the Democratic party has had a chance to get up again."

☞ Washington City has become a pasture-field for all broken-down politicians of the country. Such men rush to the Capital and become leeches upon Senators and Representatives. To get such paupers off their hands, new offices have been created in the City and District, jobs have been given out, and even petty officials about the Supreme Court have been known to pocket a single legal fee, in connection with jobs, to the amount of $10,000. This is all legitimate, of course, but the people of the District call loudly for reformation, and all the people say amen.

☞ There should be a general expression of public sentiment throughout the West upon the Free Banking bill now pending in the Senate. Its passage is unquestionably demanded by the interests of the people, but such a clamor has been raised at Eastern money centers that the Senate will probably defeat this much needed measure, unless the people of the West give an expression to public sentiment. Every city should raise its voice in an urgent appeal for the passage of the House bill by the Senate.

☞ Out in Illinois, the druggists sign temperance pledges when the women place well loaded, cocked and primed revolvers to their heads, and now New Orleans comes up with a case wherein a woman shot at her milliner and compelled a reduction of her bill from $180 to $90. This is a bad example for the milliners, for hereafter it may become a common thing for women to go out shopping with derringers in their pockets and bowie-knives in their belts.

☞ The public journals of Boston and Massachusetts seem well pleased with the election of Governor WASHBURN to the Senate. While they do not claim that he is a great man, they derive satisfaction from the belief that he is an honest man and that his election is a triumph over the baser sort of political elements.

☞ Secretary RICHARDSON, having taken refuge in the SANBORN frauds behind the statement that he frequently signed papers in the ordinary course of routine business without examining them, it is suggested that some of his subordinates might place the Secretary's resignation before him and obtain his signature to that paper in the same manner.

☞ The printers working in the Titusville, Pa., *Courier* office, indulged in a strike recently. The proprietors employed other printers and the strikers endeavored to intimidate and prevent them from working. Thereupon the strikers were arrested and punished by fines and imprisonment.

☞ Those hard money contractionists who want low wages, had better go to Quebec, where men are paid fifty cents for ten hours work. That should suit almost any reasonable friend of low wages, yet perhaps there are some who would think that too much to pay for a day's work.

☞ If the votes cast for WHITTIER for Senator could all have been crowded into one ballot, and could BANKS have been allowed one hundred more chances, the old poet might have stood some show; but what does a man want of a seat in the Senate when he can write poetry?

☞ In referring to the meeting of New York contractionists at the residence of CYRUS W. FIELD, the *Commercial Advertiser* says "it was no gathering of speculators," and then, in naming those present, places BELMONT second on the list.

☞ Mr. HITCHCOCK proposed a provision to the new Constitution empowering the Legislature to authorize the people to vote upon the question of woman suffrage, but that body of antediluvians would not even trust that power with the people and their representatives.

☞ The Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies held a meeting in New York last week, smoked the pipe of peace, and agreed to cease their warfare, which, being interpreted, means an advance of rates.

☞ Since 1869, according to the report of Col. WHITLEY, Chief of the U. S. Secret Service, 1,400 persons have been sent to the penitentiary for counterfeiting. And still there are some left.

☞ Madame RISTORI was so well pleased with her American tour and the pecuniary rewards it brought, that she announces a contemplation of a second visit to the United States next year.

☞ The New York *Tribune* wants to know what the Government stamp is worth on a piece of paper. We would answer it by asking, What is a Government stamp worth on a piece of metal?

☞ From the first of January, 1867, to the present date, 167 residents of Cincinnati have committed suicide. Of these unfortunates, 102 were Germans, 51 Americans, 7 Irish, and 11 unknown.

☞ The cholera is prevailing in Upper Silesia, and two-thirds of the cases prove fatal. All the schools are closed and the greatest terror prevails.

☞ Another advantage arising from cremation, is the preparation it would afford for that hotter hereafter, especially should the process be commenced a little prior to dissolution.

☞ The New York *Times* remarks that no one but Mr. WASHBURN can be very proud of the result of the Massachusetts struggle to elect a successor to Senator SUMNER.

☞ CHARLES LAMB divided mankind into two races—borrowers and lenders—and there is just now a war of races in this country.

☞ If it costs from $15,000 to $90,000 to get a paving contract in Washington, what must it cost to get Congress to pay the contractors?

☞ ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS has left Congress and gone home to die. He is but a shadow and cannot last long.

NEW YORK FASHION LETTER.

April Styles—Head Gear.

There is sense even in the fashion of bonnets, always the weak spot in a woman's taste for dress. The bare shapes suggest the becoming, and there are few very fantastic varieties to perplex amateur milliners. Coronets are worn, half high, or sloping fronts to suit the face, the back turning up abruptly, or falling long over the hair, in reverse of the front. The double coronet, slashed in the middle, over the parting of the hair, faced or piped round the opening, has the preference. A variation of this model, having one-half the coronet cut away for the flow of a sweeping plume, is particularly stylish, and goes well with courtly and historical costumes of the newest mode. The high sloping bonnets without coronet are to be thrown back on the head like a Charlotte Corday cap, showing the front hair completely. A modest Gypsy shape is one of the favorites that hold place season after season, and there are three, not to say four, varieties of cap bonnet in silk, muslin or crepe lisse over silk. The Normandy, with high plain crown slopes toward the back, the Alsace, less high, is known by its large bow with full loops, and the Corday by its full crown. A unique "bebe" bonnet by a Paris milliner is a puff of pink or sky blue silk drawn up by shirrs near the edge, whose full border lined with Queen's quilling of crepe, is all the face trimming needed. A little wreath of wild roses one-sided on the left of the crown, and loops of gros-grain ribbon are appropriate finish.

The bonnets, with sloping front, more stylish because newer than others, are marked by extravagant fancies of trimming. Arched brims filled over the forehead with profusion of bluets or daisies recall those three-story bonnets inflicted on the world ten years ago. Triple loops and puffs are piled up before the crown as high as the head dresses of Madame de Maintenon. One of the fashionable oddities, the hat with flap standing straight over the brow, seems modeled after that august head gear, but is not unbecoming wide, oval faces. Black English and white chips are the popular choice for bonnets; but those who do not fancy what every one else is wearing prefer undressed chip and fine split straw in the delicate natural tint. Flowers are so much seen that those hats are rather more distinguished whose trimming is loops and scarf of silk with a pale plume or two. Feathers of the softest rose color, blue or pearl gray or clouded white will be worn quite through the summer.

Scarfs of fine gros grain and millinery silks take the place of ribbon, as strings are rarely seen, and then only tied back on the curtain of the hat for ornament. The simplest bonnets have a twist of black or light colored silk, with a high cluster of soft loops in front or far on the left, and the shortest of cravat ends or none at all behind. Silk crowns in large puffs with brim of chip or straw, and shirred silk brims with straw crowns are both seen, and suggest means of modernizing hats of a past season. Very little trimming goes with these.

Sailor hats in blue and white straw with the brim turned up on one side, are stylish favorites with young girls. Gray and white shell braid, or brown and white straws, row-and-row are shown for country wear. The shade hats of the season are of row-and-row straw, blue and white or brown and white, large, gypsy-like, and graceful in shape, trimmed for show, with wreaths of maguerites and foliage coming under the brim, or more simply with knots of velvet and ribbon in front and behind, the ends of the velvet only falling over the brim. Picture-que Charles II hats, of fine leghorn, with three gray or brown plumes at the side, covering the crown, are for driving and the seaside. The slashed coronet is a favorite city hat, worn with plumes and without flowers. Bonnets and hats are equally fashionable, and the difference is solely in the way of wearing them, not in the shape. Hats are drawn forward to shade the brow, bonnets set back showing the way in which the front hair is worn, but the style of neither is carried to extremes.

Early birds from Paris bring home hats of opal-tinted velvet with pale pink or blue plumes, which are to be worn through the season. With our chill summers, there are few weeks when velvet is inappropriate, and with scarfs of crepe lisse or white lace trimmings, pale velvets are extremely pleasing. As a caprice the fashion will be welcomed at the North.

Pieces of "cut" beaded net, drawn closely over the face do away with Spanish and lace veils, as they are more becoming than either. Scarfs of white India silk with rose-colored or blue borders are newer than the neck-kerchiefs of the winter, and long scarfs of soft Spanish or thread lace, shaded with jet, are part of dressy out door toilet, as the full ruff requires something different from the cravat. The finest ruff is of crepe lisse in soft, full pleats, with black chenille dots on the edge which soften the effect. The latest dresses, however, as well as bonnets, have soft snowy puffs of crepe far lovelier than the pleatings. It is a little odd that women in wearing the flimsiest ruches of tulle garniture suitable for the lightest of toilets, with morning or street dress, when more opaque crepe or sheer lawn should be chosen. The newest morning wear for the neck is a collar of this lawn in full pleats at the back, with turn down corners, larger than the similar style of last year. The standing, flaring collar and cuffs are fastened with links and drops in silver or French gilt, and these drops take fanciful forms of shells and bells as well as the prettier plain balls. These are in place when the ruff of the dress will not allow a cravat to be worn. But gloves and necktie must be the exact shade of the dress. Hence, olive, chestnut and wood colors, all shades of light gray, cream and ecru are the stylish colors for these accessories. Ties of creamy India silk and crape with embroidered ends, finished with black thread lace, are very refined for house dresses, and there are simpler ones of sheer lawn with ends of colored silk.

New lingerie comprises sets of batiste in shades like the dress linens, and satin of ecru, brown, gray, dark blue and cheviot wash goods, have collar, cuffs, and handkerchief to match. Gray and ecru borders are not as pretty as the colored pongees of last season, nor as the rose-colored and sky-blue linens we hear of from Paris. Fancy borders are quarred with fashionable dark colors, Japanese Earth, dark blue and brown, but are not attractive.

A black velvet belt embroidered in steel or jet beads, with velvet aumoniere attached by straps of velvet is worn in place of the jointed belt and its manifold attachments of last year. These are replaced as occasion demands, the umbrella for cloudy weather and long fan chain for the house. Plain dark belts of fine leather with heavy silver buckle of simple form are worn for traveling, but the Moorish and Norman fantasies in buckles are no more. Light oxydized silver is chosen for metal trimmings, and the invention repressed as to belts, breaks out in umbrellas.

The choicest dresses for the opening season are the camels hair cloth or shawl cloth, fine cashmere two yards wide, precisely the fabric of Indian shawls, fit to rank with real crapes and damasks of the East.

Its colors are the light grays and browns of the fleece which make admirable grounds for embroidery in the rich sobriety of oriental designs whose tints of olive, ash gray, and brown weave more sumptuous effects than brighter hues.—The soft white cloth is made into polonaises for high toilet, and dolmans or ball cloaks. It is expensive, costing $8 a yard, but there are basket and diagonal camels hair fifty-four inches wide, from $2 to $4. The plain camels-hair, and the light twilled for summer use, afford very desirable wear in this country of sudden chills and east winds in the heat of July. Cheaper worsted grenadine and grenadine debege, is even more largely sold than lines for next season. Last summer was so cold and damp that people take warning for the next, especially as the years seem to hunt in couples as far as weather is concerned. The popular summer materials are mostly of wool and silk lightly woven. "Granite" and debege will hardly be laid aside for street and travelling dress the season through, except at the south. A new fancy is the sash in Roman colors, woven with debege patterns, which will give a lively touch to plain gray and brown suits for young ladies. Black alpacas and brilliantines are put aside for these fine gray goods. All the old favorites, pongee, silk serge, summer poplin come in lustrous silvery gray and drab, with finer finish than ever, but at low prices averaging $1 a yard.

In silk goods, Mexicaine, imitating native cloths worn in the South, is odd and elegant, resembling tapes woven in open cross-bars. It is for polonaises, and comes in white, ecru, cream and dark colors, to be trimmed with silk guipure of antique pattern, in the same shades. For evening dress the beautiful mousseline de soie, or silk muslin, finest and clearest of tissues without lustre will be the choice material, either plain or in white grounds with satin stripes of softest straw-color, sky blue, Nile green, and rose, brocaded with large single flowers in natural color. Superb brocaded grenadines in antique patterns are shown, and tissues in dark fashionable colors with pongee stripes and polka dots of darker shade, positively the last appearance of the polka dots fancy of last season. Black canvas grenadines, demasked in large Venitian figures that were worn twenty years' ago are again in style for elderly ladies. These large-figured goods are worn as polonaises over plain skirts.

New cashmere polonaises are embroidered in satin stitch, lightly but effectively beaded with jet, the cloth cut away in corner pieces and the space filled with net-work in tricot. Polonaises of black and of white guipure are shown, anticipating the midsummer races.

And how to make these new and various fabrics in the latest style! Skirts with close fronts alternately in shirred puffs and box pleats are novel, with the fulness of the demi-train laid in a Spanish flounce at the back, an over-skirt like two shawls draped from one hip to the other behind, an easy fitting basque, long in front, short and slashed behind with one seam in the back. For the street the skirt touches the ground, with two graduated flounces, shirred or in side pleating, which with their headings cover a third of its length. The Greek overskirt open and straight on the side, caught up to the other with square back drapery is in favor, as well as the wide pointed apron. A third overskirt is two long widths, not sewed but faced and closed with silk bows or large buttons two thirds their length in the middle of the back, caught up to form a slight puff and open below to show the flounces. The basque is long and comes to a point in front but falls open below the waist, and is worn with or without a vest according to fancy. Women with stout figures wear the English basque with side forms, but the French shape of two pieces only in the back is considered most becoming in general.

The loose coat sleeve with shoulder and elbow puffs, the long puffed sleeve with the fulness held by plain bands, with pleatings at the wrist, and the coat sleeve with three graduated cuffs reaching nearly to the elbow are the latest forms. Box-pleated ruffs of the material lined with silk are worn very flaring and lower than last year, with round or pointed throats to suit. The polonaise may be the glove-like Marguerite of last year, but the new style is easy and broad-shouldered, closed down the entire front with back drapery straight and square. The half-polonaises are very graceful, the long shawl shaped sides crossing in back and front in a way equally becoming to large and slight figures. As for trimming, there are knotted and ball fringes of wool, agrafes of passementerie, colored guipure of silk or wool more finely and firmly woven than the old yak lace. Large buttons with button-holes bound in silk play a conspicuous part in dress trimming. The overskirt is closed with them behind, and one sine of the Greek apron has a row; they outline a vest on the basque, and adorn pockets and triple cuffs as in old court dress. As trimmings must shade with the dress, fine varieties of buttons are provided, tortoise shell, plain, and carved, white, iridescent, smoked, green, golden, and blue pearl, and plain bright steel with almost the play of gray pearls, plain dark blue and engraved steel, frosted silver, and beaded jet. These slightly expensive additions are from $5 to $18 the dozen.

For the last thing one must not forget the delicate house-scarfs to wear with crepe lisse ruffs. They are nearly three yards long, of pink or blue gros-grain ribbons about two inches wide with insertion of fine Valenciennes and border of lace. To throw over the hair when dressed for ball or theatre, as well as to add grace to a quiet silk, they are all that is charming. SHIRLEY DARE.

New York, April 13 1874.

The Wheat Crop of 1874.

The Department of Agriculture has received very full information concerning the appearance of wheat throughout the country. The returns cover a large proportion of the winter wheat area in each State. The winter has been extremely favorable in all sections; no previous season has been more generally so since the inauguration of crop reports. In the South a very few exceptions to the general vigor and even luxuriance of the growth have appeared. In the Gulf Coast region the winter pasturing of wheat fields has been practised to the advantage of the crop. In New York and Pennsylvania the weather since the middle of March has been unfavorable on account of the sudden change of temperature and cold winds, to the injury of wheat on clay and undrained lands. In Ontario, Niagara, Livingstone and Genesee, four counties which produce one-third of the winter wheat of New York, the average expections are entertained, though some injury from freezing and thawing on the low ground is expected. The promise is remarkable in Pennsylvania, nine-tenths of the counties making favorable returns, many of them very flattering. Fully three-fourths of the counties of the Ohio Valley report either an average or superior condition. Beyond the Mississippi, Missouri and Kansas have still fewer unpromising representations. Reports from the Northeast are more favorable than usual. The prospect in California is very promising, though complaints of injury from an unusual cause—wet weather—came from several counties. The Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture reports the promise of 40,000,000 bushels in the State.

To Our Correspondents.

Questions for this department of the BLADE should be written plainly, and on one side of the sheet only. They should be kept separate from communications regarding subscriptions, books, specimen copies, and other matters of a purely business character. The latter either should be written on a separate sheet, or with a blank line dividing them from the questions. The full name and address should accompany each letter.

F. J., Pleasant Hill, Neb.—Prunes are only a species of dried plums, and are prepared most successfully in Germany and the south of France. We do not know that any one has succeeded in curing them in this country. Any of the large fleshy plums (the St. Catherines for example) would answer your purpose if you wish to try the experiment.—The total number of persons engaged in the pursuit of agriculture in 1870 throughout the United States was 5,922,471.

D. P. H., Doko, S. C.—Roderick R. Butler, of Tennessee, who was a member of the Forty-second Congress, is also a member of the Forty-third Congress, and votes with the Republicans.—A book-keeper in Toledo will command from $900 to $2,500 per annum. There are so many things which enter into the question of a book-keeper's salary, however, that no average can well be drawn. Five men can take the former salary where one commands the latter.—Your question regarding the President's tenure of office has been repeatedly answered. He can serve just as many times as he is re-elected.—Your penmanship is only moderately fair.—Your last question, "which is the greatest evil, intemperance or war," does not come within the province of this department. We do not deal in conundrums of any form.

F. D. W., Argos, Ind., ask.: "How can I prevent the heating of mandril in the box next to the saw in my saw mill?" Also, "what company make the best swage for spreading teeth in a circular saw?"—While we can hardly answer F. D. W.'s last question as publicly as we have asked it, we shall be very glad to receive answers from practical sawyers and lumbermen on both these points.

G. W. O., Springdale, Ill.—For a good grafting wax take five parts of resin, one part of bees-wax, one part of tallow. Melt these in a skillet, tin cup, or any metal vessel; the skillet being preferable, as it can be handled better, and the wax keeps warm longer in it. Melt them over the fire and mix together well. When the scions are set—say as many as twenty or thirty, or as few as is wished—have the mixture ready and apply it warm, with a small wooden paddle. See that every part is covered and the air completely excluded. It requires no bandage. The editor of the Germantown (Pa.) *Telegraph*, (who, by the way, is excellent authority,) states that this preparation will not crack in March or April winds, nor melt down in hot weather.

W. S., Buffalo, W. Va.—Congress has never, to our knowledge, passed any law authorizing a soldier to transfer his right to homestead land. We do not know any other circumstance that will allow a soldier to homestead or occupy government land by proxy, except in the case of a man now actually engaged in the United States service.

S. F. B., Lincoln, Ills.—The United States has no claim whatever upon Liberia, which still remains, as it always has been, a British colony.

D. M., Butler, Ind.—Whether or not it is proper for a young gentleman to enter a young lady's house, on escorting her home in the evening, depends largely upon the extent of their acquaintance and the hour. If the acquaintance is slight and the hour late, we say that it would be greatly preferable that the gentleman should make his adieux at the door, notwithstanding his friend, from a mistaken notion of hospitality, may invite him inside.—The relations of an engaged young lady ought not to be such as to exclude her from the society of her former gentlemen friends. A situation of this kind affords an admirable opportunity for a future husband to evince his confidence in the lady who is to become his wife.—We can see no impropriety, but quite the reverse, in a gentleman's calling at a place of public amusement to accompany a lady home, when he has been prevented from fulfilling an engagement to accompany her to the evening's entertainment.—In writing to a lady friend, such form of address should be adopted as would be justified by the degree of your intimacy.—Your question in regard to presents must be answered by your own taste.

P. P. C., Buchanan, Mich.—The payment of a tax or license to the United States by the person who sells alcoholic or malt liquors, does not in any way shield or protect such person from any penalty which may arise for a violation of a State law. Section 18 of the United States law distinctly states that "the payment of any special tax imposed by this act shall not be held or construed to exempt any person carrying on any trade, business or profession from any penalty or punishment therefor provided by the laws of any State; nor to authorize the commencement or continuance of any such trade, business or profession, contrary to the laws of any State, or in places prohibited by municipal law; nor shall the payment of any such tax be held or construed to prohibit or prevent any State from placing a duty or tax on the same trade, business or profession for State or other purposes."

W. D. G., Beloit, Wis.—The following rules for the measurement of cisterns are vouched for by excellent authority, and are probably as good as can be prepared where great accuracy is not an essential: In all computations of this kind, two facts are to be always remembered, 1st, that a gallon of water weighs 10 lbs.; 2d, that a cubic foot of water contains 6¼ gallons, and consequently weighs 62½ lbs. Suppose then we desire to dig a cistern, say four feet square, to contain 500 gallons; how deep must we make it? In the first place, if the cistern be four feet square, the superficial area of the top or bottom will be 4x4, i. e., 16 feet; for each foot in depth, therefore, there will be 16 solid feet of water, or 16x6¼, i. e., 100 gallons. Divide this 100 into 500 and we have the required depth, viz.: 5 feet. Or suppose our cistern is round, and say 4 feet in diameter; how deep must we make it to hold 500 gallons? Take half the diameter, that is 2 feet; square it, that gives us four feet; multiplying this by 3 1-7, and we get 2 4-7 feet, the superficial area of the top or bottom of our cistern. Each foot in depth, in this case, will contain 12 4-7x6¼, or about 78½ gallons of water, and it is divided into 500 will give the depth, viz., 6⅜ feet nearly. Again, suppose we wish to dig a cistern 6 feet deep, that shall have a capacity of 600 gallons, what must be the size of the opening? Now a column of water, one foot in diameter, and as long as the depth of the cistern, would contain only 78½ gallons; divide this into 600 and we get 18 feet as the area of the top or bottom of our cistern. Then if we desire a square one, take the square root of 18, viz. 4, and this will be length of the side of our cistern. If a round one, divide 18 by 3 1-7, extract the square root of the quotient, and we get half the diameter, and this doubled gives, of course, the whole width of the opening required.

D. G. GANOE, Frenchville, Pa.—The Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Grange is H. H. Thomas, Mechanicsburg, Pa. All applications for dispensations to establish subordinate granges should be addressed to him.

IGNORANCE, (no address.)—It would be entirely in accordance with the ordinary usages of polite society that you should accompany to her home a lady with whom you were well acquainted without making a formal tender of an escort, having met her on the street during the day; but it would hardly be usual to offer her an arm under the circumstances.—In offering an escort to one of two young ladies whose ways should diverge, circumstances alone could determine which you should favor with your company.—Your penmanship and English are very fair.

MARY J. A., Evens, Mich.—"The Story of the Earth and Man" is a new geologic work by Dr. J. W. Dawson, recently published by Harper & Bros., New York. Price $1.50.

E. C., Carman, Ill., would like to have some one tell him the names of the blind asylums of Illinois. Will some of our Illinois readers who are of a benevolent turn oblige him.

J. G. C., South Salem, O.—For such instruments as you want address either W. H. Bullock or Wm. E. Huttman & Co., Chicago, Ill. They will send you price lists, etc.

P. K. H., Zionville, Ind., takes issue with us for saying that we never saw a black slate pencil. He accordingly sends us one, which upon examining it, proves to be a very light or grayish white. The finely divided particles of such a pencil very naturally make a white mark upon any surface which is approximately or comparatively black. Let P. K. H. cut into such a pencil with his knife and note the color.

T. R. G., (no address.)—If you will drop a card to "President Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Mich," it will go safely to its destination.

HUGHES, (no address)—We think you are not entitled to any bounty.

HENRY R., Eureka, Ills.—Notify pension agent of non arrival of original check. Send him an indemnifying bond and request him to issue a duplicate and to stop payment of original check.

J. L. B., Fort Bridger, Wyoming Terr., writes us as follows: "I see by general order No. 191 series of 1872 War Department, that a veteran volunteer can receive his full and final bounty by reason of his being discharged before the expiration of his term of service, his services being no longer required. There is 8 months bounty due to me. We were paid bounty by installments every four months, and when discharged we did not receive the remainder. After re-enlisting again in Washington I lost my discharge papers, and lately I got a certificate of discharge from the War Department, with the condition that it would not be accepted as a voucher for the payment of any claim against the United States for pay, bounty, or other allowance, nor as data in preparation of a claim only considered as evidence of honorable service. Will you please give me your advice in your answers to correspondents."—An act of Congress was passed providing for payment of full bounty to those whose discharges show them to have been discharged *"by reason of expiration of term of enlistment,"* although they may, in fact, have been discharged a short time previous to the expiration of their full term of enlistment. Yet in such cases the War Department claim the right to revise discharges, and if the time intervening between the date of actual discharge and expiration of term be so great as to deem it advisable, the War Department will revise the discharge. Under this ruling very few of that class of claims be collected. If a soldier has lost his discharge paper he cannot obtain a duplicate, but is not barred on that account from collecting any claim due him. He must make his application in regular form, stating his service, and what he claims, and swearing and proving the loss of his discharge paper.

C. S. H., Genessee, Ills.—If you are thinking of an agricultural life, the West is, perhaps, a better field than the South.—You would do better in the end to avail yourself of the homestead act than to enter the hazardous calling of handling merchandise in a large city, especially if you have not much capital.—The word "Kindergarten" is from the German, and means "children garden." It is a school for children in which instruction is conveyed through objects, games, etc. Your writing is very good.

REV. J. G. FREEBORN, Cottonwood Falls, Chase Co. Kan.—Writes us to say in answer to a question by a New York subscriber, that there is vacant U. S. land in that portion of the State, and that he will be glad to give information regarding it to any one who will send him a stamp for return postage.

J. C. M., Weston, O.—If you would send us your *full name* we could at once put you in communication with parties who can tell you all about the land in question.—There are land offices in Nebraska at Beatrice, Lincoln, Dakota City, and Grand Island. Address Register Land Office at either of these points you may prefer. Your papers would be made out at the office you will select.—The fare from Toledo to Omaha is about $25.

FRANK W. B., Reynoldsburg, O.—The best work on games extant is Hoyle's. It may be had through any Philadelphia house for $1.00.

R. G. C., Solon, Mich.—We are unable to say whether the two kinds of birds you name are of the same species or not.

THEODORE P., Malden, N. Y.—Uncle Tom's Cabin will be sent you by Lee & Shepard, Boston, on receipt of $2.00.—Your penmanship is only moderately good.

Correspondence.

WASHINGTON LETTERS.

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1874.

The currency bill is greatly misrepresented—perhaps not understood—by a large proportion of the Eastern papers. The New York *Independent*, as per example, says: "The bill, then, localizes the $44,000,000 of reserve, and makes it a part of the legal-tender circulation and provides for the addition of $46,000,000 of bank notes—*making a total of ninety-six millions added to our paper circulation.*" Of course this seems to be so; but, if I understand the figures of the Comptroller of the Currency, it is *not* so.

You will notice the provision that each National bank "shall keep and maintain, as a part of its reserve required by law, one-fourth part of the coin received as interest on its bonds deposited as security for its circulating notes"—that is a measure for accumulating gold—but there is another provision, not very clearly expressed, but which means that only "one-fourth of its reserve," as required by law, shall consist of balances in banks located in redemption cities, and on this fourth no interest is to be paid. Consequently three-fourths of its reserve is to be kept at home in its own vaults, and makes no part of the circulation of the country. And this, according to the Comptroller of the Currency, will amount to about as much as the increase ordered by the new bill; that is to say, all, or nearly all the legal tenders authorized in excess of the 356 millions, will be required for the reserve, and will not expand the circulation at all. Hence it is not quite true, as the *Independent* says, "that it will not be the fault of the bill if we do not have an addition of 90 millions to the volume of our irredeemable currency."

But this is not all. The $46,000,000 authorized for the deficient States cannot be paid out at once, but only so fast as banking institutions are organized in those States. And this process will be much slower than is generally supposed. The act referred to in the bill passed July 12, 1870, made a similar distribution; and I learn by inquiry at the office of the Comptroller of the Currency that the banking institutions under it were organized very slowly, and that, under the system then existing of receiving interest on deposits, most of the money went to New York.

The process, if I understand it, was something like this: A banking company would organize in the South or West, go to New York and buy its bonds, partly on credit, giving its notes for the balance; then come to Washington and deposit the bonds, drawing for them the ninety per cent. of the circulating notes prescribed by law, and with these go back to New York and take up the notes; and if the operators thought they had more currency to spare they left it there on deposit, to earn an assured profit, while the small margin that was left went to establish the bank at home.

By the new bill this little game will not be so easy; but the effect will not tend to quicken the establishment of banks in the deficient States, and at the office of the Comptroller it is not expected that these 46 millions of new notes will get into circulation in several years. It is not true, therefore, in any proper sense, that the new bill will add, as the *Independent* says, ninety millions "as a positive, direct increase of paper currency." Its power of expansion will, in fact, be very limited and will probably be a disappointment to both sides.

The bill to substitute the *actual expenses* of members in coming to Washington and returning home, in place of the old abuse of mileage, came up and was passed by the House just after my last letter was closed. It makes good the statement contained in that letter. But, on the same day, while the legislative appropriation bill was under consideration, Mr. Cobb, of Kansas, moved to strike out an appropriation of $3,020 for packing boxes. He said in his remarks: "I am told (he is a new member) that, when the session closes we all have little boxes made, and this appropriation is to pay for them."

A member—Each member has three boxes.

Mr. Cobb—I hope the House will strike off this appropriation for the same reason that we have voted to cut off mileage.

The question was taken on the amendment, and it was lost; yeas 47, nays 73.

Now I respectfully ask if that is on the square? If it is wrong for the head of a Bureau to use his contingent fund for a family carriage, how can it be right to vote an appropriation to save members of Congress from paying their own money for their own packing boxes? One-half the investigations now going on have been caused by this same kind of loose morality, which is very readily adopted from these conspicuous examples in Congress.

The Senate is still hammering away at Louisiana, and every blow it strikes only shows more and more clearly how grossly both parties have debased themselves, and how utterly impossible it is to carry a republican government where the people are devoid of political honesty.

Senator Carpenter has succeeded in fouling his own nest; but further than that it is difficult to see what he has accomplished. Kellogg is doing well, but it is to be hoped that the people will have a chance to speak for themselves at the next election.

President Grant is in a very interesting position in regard to the currency bill. Yesterday he had interviews with Gen. Bauer, and the paper money trinity, as Judge Thurman calls Morton, Logan and Ferry. They undoubtedly jogged his elbow, as to the advantages of "a little more money." They were succeeded by the solid committee from New York, representing over three millions of dollars, who attacked the President vigorously on the other side, reminding him that he had saved the country once and that this was his opportunity to do it again. The addresses were made by Abiel A. Low and S. B. Chittenden, both heavy men from Brooklyn. Meantime the President meditates and smokes his cigar.

The Cabinet had a long session yesterday, and it is inferred that the situation in Arkansas and Louisiana and the currency question furnished the main topics for deliberation. BUCKEYE.

P. S.—His name is not Dawes but Washburn.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1874.

The currency bill continues to be the subject of deep feeling, and the delegations which are here to influence the President's action in favor of restraint, are not at all gingerly in the expression of their opinions. They are very honest in their belief that the country is to be ruined; and, as the President is their forlorn hope, they are very earnest in their appeals to him to save us from the impending calamities. Meantime the President continues to burn the incense of his Havana, and the curl of the smoke gives us token that he is to stand between them and the people who demand a "little more money."

A gentleman who is here from the South tells me that there is a feeling of high gratification there that they are united with the West on this subject, and that the East is so largely in the minority.—He evidently attaches great significance to this sectional feeling, and expects it to show itself in the coming contest for Presidential honors, if it does not, in fact, decide the fate of some of the most prominent candidates. But Mr. Speaker Blaine has not been obliged to show his hand, and can hardly be accounted the leader of the solid men of the East. Mr. Thurman may have injured himself with the Southern and Western Democracy, but they are not in a position to be intolerant; and, on the whole, it is to be doubted whether this question is to have much influence in shaping the general politics of the country.

But it must be confessed that partizan influences have had very little weight in the settlement of important questions during the sessions of the present Congress, and that men who have hitherto acted together have sharply divided, but without confessing any want of fealty to their party. They claim that this is a mere assertion of independence, although it is sufficiently evident that the opposition are calculating largely on its advantage to them in the coming battle.

The Republican party has deviated widely from what was deemed good policy in the days of the old Whig and Democratic parties. In old times it was the rule either to stand by a partisan "up to the hub" or to give him over to destruction and "cast him out." But now, whenever a democrat makes a charge against a republican, nobody defends him, but he is at once turned over to an investigating committee. The effect ought to be beneficial to public morals; but it certainly is not beneficial to party strength; since a verdict of "no cause of action" does not restore public confidence, while the scandal that is always developed by the mouths of the enemy with arguments and weakens the advocacy of friends. We are yet to see how the Republican party is to maintain itself under this disadvantage.

Our people who have been wintering in Florida are beginning to return, and they bring back some information which may interest your readers. They speak of the winter climate as delicious and salubrious, and say that the number of persons who are flocking there for recreation and health is very largely on the increase. Jacksonville, on the St. John's River, is a very active, growing place, and is constantly crowded with visitors. Then a large portion of the State is admirably adapted to the growth of the orange, the fruit of which is unsurpassed in the gardens of the world, and the culture of which is only just beginning to attract attention.

Contrary to what would be expected, oranges bring a larger price at Jacksonville than they do here or in New York. Their superior size and quality give them a ready sale on the spot where they are grown, at from three to ten cents each, while they bear largely and have the advantage of hanging for three months on the tree after they are ripe, so that the producer can do, what he cannot do with other fruit, wait for a market.

But the trouble with the culture of this delicious fruit is that it takes some 15 years to bring a tree into bearing; and this long delay will prevent capitalists from rushing in and seizing the advantages which are so sure to come at last. A sort of rough estimate of the annual product of a single tree in full bearing is $10, and as they are set 20 feet apart, it can easily be calculated what an acre may be made to produce and how exceedingly valuable this large peninsula, with its splendid climate, must ultimately be.

There are a few groves of native orange trees which can be budded and brought into bearing in half a dozen years; but these are rapidly being taken up, and as a general thing the producer must begin at the bottom and "bide his time." The country two or three hundred miles up the St. Johns, where there is a beautiful cordon of lakes, is deemed more secure from frosts than that nearer the mouth of the river, and has the advantage of being in a picturesque region full of capacity for the best development.

These lakes are represented as beautiful beyond description, while their shores are free from miasma, and they are the places above all others where we may advantageously go to find health and wealth. Florida, as a slave State, has had a variety of pull backs, but those who have just returned from their winter sojourn express the opinion that it is to be one of the richest as it is already the healthiest State in the Union.

BUCKEYE.

A TRUE STORY.

Devil's Canon and Geyser Peak.

There is a deep gorge just North of Geyser Peak known as Devil's Canon. The Hog's back range is its Southern boundary, and a high mountain separating Big Sulphur Creek from the canon forms its Northern wall. The stream which runs through the gorge tumbles over a rocky bed of boulders hurled in wild disorder from the adjacent mountains. Little Sulphur Creek comes in from the Southeast, sweeps around the foot of Geyser Mountain, forming a half circle, and is joined by the water from Devil's Canon. In the fork of the two streams rises Geyser Peak, 3,470 feet above the sea level, a bald landmark, familiar to all residents of this and Russian River Valley. The old Foss trail to the Geyser Spring wound around its crest, from which thousands of travelers from all parts of the world have looked down into the gloomy depths of Devil's Canon, the scene of the adventurer we are about to relate.

Years ago, when Santa Rosa was a scattered hamlet, when only here and there a fence obstructed travel in any direction over the broad untilled plains, a well known pioneer citizen, still a resident of this township, started to visit a sheep ranche on Big Sulphur Creek, just beyond the section first described. He was dressed in the half Spanish, half American style peculiar to the ranchero of that day. His horse was little, muscular and high spirited, caparisoned after the California style—a head-stall of hair, ornamented with colored tassels, a bridle with heavily plated Spanish bit and fastenings. About the horn of the saddle was coiled a rawhide riata.

Leaving the site of the present town of Healdsburg, the rider took an obscure trail leading northeasterly in the direction of his sheep camp, which he expected to reach by sundown. The trail led over spur after spur jutting out from the main range of the Mayacamus mountains. Before the traveler realized the fact, the lofty hills above and around him were clothed in the purple hues of midsummer sunset. When, winding around the narrow trail on the Eastern face of Geyser Peak, the sun sank beneath the horizon, the canon beneath him looked dark and uninviting—wedge-shape, like a valley turned edgewise in the hills. Between him and his destination, Devil's Canon and the ridge dividing it from Big Sulphur Creek still intervened.

He commenced the descent on a trail not followed without care even by the broad light of the sun. Urging his horse he was soon amid a grove of lofty pines, whose crests, first below the level of the vision, soon after formed a dark bulwark behind him. He reached and crossed safely the rocky bed of the stream, and commenced to ascend the opposite side, which was precipitous and bare. It was now quite dark. He trusted solely to the instinct of his horse, which struggled up the steep ascent, sure-footed and strong of wind. After some time he reached a place which afforded sufficient standing room to rest his jaded horse. Supposing he was near the summit, he forced the horse, which manifested a strong disposition to go in a contrary direction, along a way which seemed to the rider smoother and more direct. Passing over the level space he perceived they had commenced to descend, and supposed he had crossed the summit of the ridge, when he felt his horse slipping; its fore feet were extended and sauntered down. Faster and faster they went! Realizing the danger as they came beneath the branches of a stunted oak, the rider sprang from the saddle, holding in his hand the riata, to which he clung with the instinct of despair; the end was about the horse's neck, and the slight caught round the oak on the opposite side of which the rider had fallen. Hand over hand, by the stout rawhide, he climbed up the steep ascent and grasped the tree. The riata, relieved of its heavy strain, rattled around it; there was a thumping sound as the horse endeavored to hold his footing, a crash and breaking of brush, a wild, half-human shriek, an instant of stillness, and then a crushing thud! Terrified at his narrow escape, the traveler remained he knows not how long, clinging to the undergrowth, cutting, as occasion required, a foot-hold with his knife, reaching the summit in safety. The light of a waning moon, which rose above the horizon, enabled him to find his way down the mountains to Big Sulphur Creek, which he followed up to his sheep camp, lost on near the place where the Cloverdale and Geyser Springs toll-house now stands. Next morning he returned to the scene of his frightful adventure, and found where he had left the trail, and turned in the direction of the precipice. Below the stunted but firmly-rooted oak a track was broken through the chaparral. Descending the base of the precipice he found, wedged in the jaws of Devil's Canon, the body of his gallant steed crushed to a jelly! The dog had found and apparently remained beside the dead horse through the night. With a mingled expression of pity and pleasure, it crouched and fawned about the feet of his master.—*Sonora* (Cal.) *Democrat*.

A Postal Card Item.

(Washington Star.)

The first postal card was issued on the 15th of May, last year, or ten months and a half ago, and up to the 1st instant exactly 100,000,000, or the whole amount estimated for the first year, were delivered to the Government. Of this number, the fifteen largest cities in the country took 40,000,000—New York city alone taking 11,500,000, or nearly eight per cent. of the whole. Next to New York came Boston, which took about 5,000,000, while Washington required for her use consistently over 1,000,000. It is estimated that about 10,000,000 more will be required to meet the demand for the first year since their introduction.

California is happy with its Local Option law.

GOSSIP.

Salvini is coming back here again.

Passenger travel on the Mississippi River is light.

At White Pine, Nev., mahogany is used for fuel.

The mortality for Chicago for the year ending April 1st, was 7,557.

John E Owens will manage a New Orleans variety theater.

Lake Erie has drowned over 20,000 within 100 years.

They are having "portable revivals" in Texas.

The new style of handkerchiefs, with colored borders, is called "the flirtation."

The Egyptians brewed beer two thousand years before Christ. They brew it still, and they call it Booza.

Georgia convicts are hired out to planters at $11 per annum for five years, which is cheaper than slave labor.

San Francisco's new Palace Hotel will cover 95,000 square feet, and use up 8,000,000 bricks in its construction.

Diligent work for ten consecutive hours by a Chicago sewing woman will benefit her to the extent of forty cents.

The Rev. Dr. Stone says that nine-tenths of the persons whom he has married in San Francisco were aged upwards of thirty-four years.

Leisure is sweet to those who have earned it, but burdensome to those who get it for nothing.

When deaf and dumb lovers are married, two members of the party are sure to be unspeakably happy.

An Arkansas judge censured the assassination of the Associate Judge by Lawyer Fox, as unprofessional.

Mr. Calico is one of the oldest sextons in New Orleans. Doubtless he is the print of undertakers.

According to a Kansas decision, a husband and wife can enter a show on a ticket reading "admit one."

Boston pays $142,000 per year for church music, when congregations stand ready to sing without charging a cent.

Advice from Danbury:—If a stick of wood is too long for the stove, kick it a few times with your heel. Then take it out and saw it off.

Nevada proposes to produce $40,000,000 in gold and silver this year.

There are twenty counties in Pennsylvania which do not owe one dollar of public debt.

Mr. Bergh opposes the muzzling of dogs. He would rather they would "delight to bark and bite."

An Indiana man fell sixty-nine feet the other day, and was cured of deafness. Nature is a great healer.

Mrs. Sumner wants the court to give her back her maiden name—Alice Mason. She also asked leave to change it again by marrying. So changeable.

It is proposed to establish three hospitals for the use of crippled miners in Pennsylvania, to be built and sustained by a tax of one per cent. per ton on all coal mined in the State.

An old lady with a large family, living near a river, was asked if she did not live in constant fear that some of her children would be drowned. "Oh, no," she replied, "we have only lost three or four in that way."

A rich man sent to call a physician for a slight disorder. The physician felt his pulse and said, "Do you eat well?" "Yes," said the patient. "Do you sleep well?" "I do." "Then," said the physician, "I will give you something to take away all that!"

An Indianapolis father shot six times at a supposed burglar, and was astonished to hear the fellow ask: "Whazzer mazzer, fazzer, whazzer doing?"

A Maine debating society is now wrestling with the question: "Is a Sabbath school superintendent justified in wearing a red neckte?"

You may talk yourself into a bronchial affection, but you can't convince a Vermont woman that there won't be a death in the family if she dreams of seeing a hen walking a picket fence.

A German writing home from Philadelphia concluded his letter thus: "If I lifs till I dies, tell my friends at home that I shall visit mein faterland before I leaves Philadelphia."

The scaffolding on the principal towers of the Cologne Cathedral having been removed, the west front, with its sculptured portal, now presents a fine sight. The largest bell in the world is to be placed in one of the towers.

On the occasion of the entrance of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh into London, as much as $2,000 was offered and refused for the temporary use of a house from which a good view of the procession could be obtained.

Photographs of the young Prince Louis Napoleon, about the size of a postage stamp, are being stuck to house-walls, monuments, and railings all over France.

Oyster trade at Barnegat Bay was never so dull as at present. Large numbers of the seed oysters died during the past Winter, and there is no market for the few remaining.

A Canadian Indian lately won $1,000 at draw-poker, and yet his brothers sing:

"Oh! why does the white man
Follow my path?"

A little negro girl near Auburn, Ala., was covered by thousands of ants, while sleeping in a doorway recently, and their bites brought on a fever, of which she died in two days.

Edith Wilson, the "child-mother," eleven years of age, of Otego, has lost her baby, seven weeks and one day old. It departed this life after a brief but severe illness, of congestion of the lungs.

The Boston *Globe* says: "A lady in Carlisle, Pa., has a pair of geese that chipped the shell in 1828, and, therefore, have only four years to wait before they will be fit for any boarding house table."

People who are not over-wise must expect to pay for their whims, as the Iowa man did. He went back on his own true love because she ate onions, and the jury gave her $3,250 damages. How much better for him if he had offset her by eating Limburger cheese.

They were going to put a man out of a San Francisco theatre for creating a disturbance, when a voice cried, "He's all right, he's killed a Chinaman!" and they let the man alone.

The Philadelphia ladies are confident that they have conquered Congress, and that a preliminary donation of $3,000,000 will soon be made for an international exhibition.

"Ma, has aunty got bees in her mouth?" "No; why do you ask such a question?" "'Cause that feetle man with a heap o' hair on his face cotched hold of her, and said he was going to take the honey from her lips, and she said, 'Well, make haste!'"

Gov. Carpenter, of Iowa, has appointed the following Fish Commissioners under the law enacted in the last Legislature: B. F. Shaw, of Anamosa; Uriah S. Hayes, of Waterloo, and Samuel Evans, of Ottumwa.

Sam Jones lived up in Orange county. Now Sam was an enormous eater, and it happened that he was one day hauling a load of "shook" to the nearest village when his team was stuck in a sand hill. Well, did Sam fret and scold his oxen, or unload his team? Not he. He very coolly took down his dinner from the load, sat down and ate it, when his oxen started off with the rest of the load without further trouble.

REMINGTON.

Sewing Machines, Fire Arms, Agricultural Implements.

The REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE has gained rapidly into favor on account of possessing the BEST COMBINATION of good qualities, namely: *Light running, smooth, noiseless, rapid, reliable, with* PERFECT LOCK STITCH.

It is a *Shuttle Machine* with *automatic* TAKE UP. DESIGN BEAUTIFUL and construction *very best.*

The REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE has received premiums at many Fairs throughout the United States, and without effort took the grand MEDAL OF PROGRESS—the highest order of *Medal* that was awarded at the late VIENNA EXPOSITION.

The REMINGTON WORKS also manufacture the new DOUBLE-BARRELLED BREECH LOADING SHOT GUN, snap and positive action, with *patent joint check*, a marvel of beauty, finish and cheapness—and the CELEBRATED REMINGTON RIFLES—ADOPTED BY NINE DIFFERENT GOVERNMENTS—and renowned throughout the world for Military, Hunting and Target purposes—ALL KINDS OF PISTOLS, Rifle Canes, METALLIC CARTRIDGES, &c.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—Improved MOWING MACHINES, STEEL PLOWS, HOES, CULTIVATORS, COTTON GINS, IRON BEDSTEADS, &c. GOOD AGENTS WANTED. Send Circulars.

Branch Offices—284 Bowery, N. Y.; 281 Broadway, N. Y.; 283 State street, Chicago, Ill.; 18 Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.; 322 Washington St., Boston, Mass.; 406 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

E. REMINGTON & SONS.

ILION, NEW YORK.

The Greatest Book Offer Ever Made

THE BEST BOOKS PUBLISHED

AND THE

TOLEDO BLADE,
AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL,
OR

Locke's National Monthly

AT A LITTLE OVER

The Price of the Periodicals Alone

The Publishers take pleasure in announcing that they have arranged, through the great publishing house of Lee & Shepard, Boston, a list of Books which they propose to give their patrons (in connection with their periodicals, as stated below) at prices merely nominal. The Books offered in Lists 1, 2 and 3 are published by Nimmo & Co., Edinburgh, Scotland, and are imported expressly for us.

We call especial attention to these Lists, feeling that our scheme for this year will be approved by our patrons as was our last year's.

LIST NO. 1.

For $2.25 we will send the Weekly Blade one year and any book of this series.
For $1.50 we will send the American Farm Journal and any book of this series.
For $1.75 we will send Locke's National Monthly and any book of this list.

Shakespeare, Complete, 38 pages.
Byron—Numerous Notes, 640 pages.
Scott—With Notes, 600 pages.
The Arabian Nights, 624 pages.
Burns—With Memoir, etc., 616 pages.
Moore's Poetical Works, 640 pages.
Legendary Ballads of England and Scotland.
Eliza Cook's Poems, 624 pages.
Johnson's Lives of the Poets.
Butler's Hudibras, Notes by Zachary Grey.
Dr. Syntax's Three Tours, Colored Portrait.
Cowper's Poetical Works.
Dante—The Vision—Translated by Cary.

This series is the celebrated Chandos Classics, beautifully printed and bound, and sold retail at from $1.50 to $2.00. We confidently recommend them to our patrons. There will be no disappointment.

LIST NO. 2.

For $2.50 we will send any book on this list and the Weekly Blade one year.
For $2.00 we will send Locke's National Monthly and any book on this list.
For $1.75 we will send the American Farm Journal and any book on the list.

Cowper—Illustrated by Birket Foster.
Milton's Poetical Works—Illustrated.
Wordsworth's Poetical Works—Illustrated.
Southey's Joan of Arc and Minor Poems.
Goldsmith, Johnson, Shenstone and Smollett.
Kirke White, by Southey. Illustrated.
Burns—Illustrated by John Gilbert.
Moore's (Thomas) Poems—Illustrated.
Byron's Poems—Illustrated by Gilbert.
Pope's Poetical Works—Illustrated.
James Montgomery's Poems, with plates.
Eliza Cook's Poetical Works—Illustrated.
Ainsworth's Ballads.
Humorous Poetry.
Spencer's Complete Works.
Scott's Poetical Works, with Illustrations.
Herbert's Works, with Illustrations.
Campbell's (Thomas) Poetical Works.
Lover's Poetical Works—Illustrated.
Bloomfield's Poems—Illustrated.
Shakespeare's Complete Works—Illustrated.
Chaucer's Poetical Works—Illustrated.
Casket of Gems.
Keble's Christian Year.
Sanford and Merton.
Thompson's Poetical Works.
"L. E. L." (Miss Landon).
Scottish and English Ballads.
Robinson Crusoe.
Sacred Poems.
Choice Poems and Lyrics.
Shakespeare Gems.
Book of Wit and Humor.
Familiar Quotations.
Wise Sayings of Great and Good.
Tennyson's Poems, complete—Illustrated.
Keat's Poems—Illustrated.
Shelley's Poems—Illustrated.
Coleridge's Poems—Illustrated.
Leigh Hunt's Poems—Illustrated.
Dryden's Poems—Illustrated.
Rogers' Poems—Illustrated.
Bloomfield's Poems—Illustrated.
Hood's Poetical Works—Illustrated by Hood.
Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy, complete.

This is the Household Series of Standard Works, handsomely bound in cloth, bevelled boards, gilt edges and illuminated titles; with illustrations by John Gilbert, and others. They retail at $1.75 to $2.50 each, and are such books as any one may well put in his Library.

LIST NO. 3.

For $2.25 we will send the Weekly Blade and any book on this list.
For $2.50 we will send Locke's National Monthly and any book on the list.
For $2.25 we will send the American Farm Journal and any book on the list.

Shakespeare's Complete Works. With a Biographical Sketch by Mary Cowden Clarke, and numerous illustrations.
Byron's Complete Poetical and Prose Works.
Lord Byron's Poetical Works—Illustrated.
Josephus. The whole works of Flavius Josephus, the Jewish Historian.
The Arabian Nights Entertainments—Translated from the Arabic. A new edition.
The Works of Jonathan Swift, D. D. Carefully selected, with life of the author, etc.
The Works of Daniel DeFoe.
Mrs Heman's Poems.
Wonders of the World.
History of the American Revolution.
The Works of Thomas Moore.
The Canterbury Tales and Fairie Queene with other Poems of Chaucer and Spencer.
Goldsmith's Miscellaneous Works.
The Works of the British Dramatists. Carefully selected from the original editions.
The Scottish Minstrel. The Songs and Song Writers of Scotland, subsequent to Burns.
Moore. The Poetical Works of Thomas Moore. Illustrated by eminent artists.
Fielding's Writings, comprising his celebrated works of fiction, with life, etc.
Sterne's Works.
Boswell's Life of Johnson.

This List except the "Wonders of the World and "History of the American Revolution," comprises the Library Edition in large octavo volumes, tinted paper, with fine portrait and vignette, handsomely bound, Roxburgh style, gilt tops. These books are elegant in all respects, and retail at from $2.50 to $4.00. There are no better or handsomer books than these manufactured.

LIST NO. 4.

We have selected for our List No. 4 a series of Scientific Works known as "Technical Manuals," for Joiners, Carpenters, Machinists, Builders, Cabinet makers, Stonemasons, Tin-plate Workers, and Artisans generally, consisting of a Series of Volumes which contain the essentials of a complete Technical Education. These books are essentials in the trades, and each one, to the Mechanic or Farmer, is worth every day ten times its price.

Linear Drawing. Containing the principles of Linear Drawing as adapted to Trade, Manufactures, Engineering, &c. 136 illustrations and Diagrams. Cloth limp.

Orthographic and Isometrical Projection. Treating of the Projections of Plans, Elevations and Sections of Solids, for Masons, Carpenters, Builders and Artizans generally. 46 whole-page Diagrams. Cloth limp.

Building Construction, the Elements of, and Architectural Drawing. 136 Illustrations. Cloth limp.

Either of the three books above sent as follows: With Blade, $2.25; with Farm Journal, $1.50; with Locke's National Monthly, $1.75.

Practical Perspective. Containing perspective Projection of Simple Solids, Planes and Rectangular Solids; Polygons, Pyramids, Circles, Arches, &c. 36 double-page Diagrams. Cloth limp.

Blade and above $2.50; Farm Journal and above $1.75; Locke's National Monthly and above $2.00.

Arms and Ammunition. By Major V. Le Mulenelle, R. A. Illustrated. Cloth.

Applied Mechanics. By Professor R. S. Ball, L. D. Illustrated by numerous Diagrams. Cloth. With 140 Questions for Examination.

Blade and either of the two, $2.25; Farm Journal and either, $1.50; Locke's National Monthly and either $1.75.

Drawing for Carpenters and Joiners. Containing a Description of the Construction of the Subjects of each study, and the Method of Drawing it; with Elementary Lessons in Free-hand and Object Drawing. 250 Illustrations. Double Volume. Cloth limp.

Blade and above $2.50; Farm Journal and above $1.80; Locke's National Monthly $2.10.

Systematic Drawing and Shading, giving Practical Lessons in Drawing, showing its nature, as well as the necessary connection between the various stages. Cloth limp.

Blade and above $2.25; Farm Journal and above $1.25; Locke's National Monthly and above $1.50.

Drawing for Metal-Plate Workers. By Ellis A. Davidson. Containing Practical Geometry, the Construction of Solids and the Development of Surfaces. Elementary Lessons in Free-hand Object Drawing, &c. Six double and twenty-six single pages of Illustrations adapted for drawing copies from. Cloth.

Blade and above $2.50; Farm Journal and above $1.

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.

LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1874.

Terms of Subscription.

THE AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL.

One Copy, one year..... 75 cents.
Clubs of Ten or upward.... 60 "

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY.

One Copy, one year.....$1.00
Clubs at the same rates, with the usual commissions to Agents.

American Farm Journal and Locke's National Monthly, one year.....$1.50

American Farm Journal and Blade, one year.....$2 25

Locke's National Monthly and Blade, one year.....$2.50

Farm Journal, Locke's National Monthly and Blade, all three, one year.....$3.00

THE WEEKLY BLADE!

Published every Thursday, and sent to subscribers by mail at the following rates:

One Copy, one year.....$2.00
Clubs of Five.....$1.75 each
" Ten or more..... 1.50 "

With an extra copy to the person sending a Club.

HOW TO REMIT.—Please send money in Draft on NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, TOLEDO, or by POST OFFICE ORDER, or Express, pre-paid, and in REGISTERED LETTERS at our RISK; otherwise at risk of sender.

☞ CHECKS ON CITIES, not named above, cannot be used at par in Toledo.

WE WILL INVARIABLY DEDUCT COSTS OF COLLECTING SAME.

We Cannot Assume the Risk of Money Sent in Open Mail.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.—In ordering address paper changed, ALWAYS give BOTH addresses, name Post Office now and the one you wish the paper sent to.

In making renewals of subscriptions, state date old subscription *expires*.

Please give name of Post Office and your own name in EACH letter—that is: make every letter complete in itself. Much valuable time is wasted in hunting up information concerning subscriptions through neglect of letter writers.

Rates of Advertising.

(PER LINE OF SPACE, EACH INSERTION.)

Ordinary advertisements.....75 cents.
Special Notices.....85 "
Editorial or Business Notices.....$1 00

Twelve lines Nonpareil solid make one inch.

The average number of words in a line is seven (Nonpareil solid); in an inch is 90; 22 inches make a column.

Double column advertisements and cuts 50 per cent. additional.

No advertisement inserted for less than $2.

Objectionable advertisements not accepted.

OUR TEMPERANCE TALES.

Everybody is reading the great temperance tales begun in the WEEKLY BLADE of April 23d. They present the evils wrought by strong drink in a strong, yet perfectly truthful light, and the pictures they give are more convincing than any other other argument. Do not wait till the numbers containing these stories are exhausted, but order the BLADE now and receive the entire series. Remember that the demand for these stories is so great that we cannot undertake to supply the back numbers.

THE ARKANSAS TROUBLES.

The war between BROOKS and BAXTER, of Arkansas, for the supremacy, reminds us of tea-pot tempest nearer home for the same object. Each party evidently acts upon the morality and justice-destroying maxim, "that the end will sanctify the means," neither BROOKS nor BAXTER manifesting the least regard for the preservation of the public peace, and each ignoring the legal code under which he pretends to act, while evincing that he has but one aim, viz: personal ambition. The Arkansas squabble is in every sense disgraceful to both parties, and the serious disorders which it has occasioned are very deplorable.

If matters go on as they have done, the interference of the President will become necessary, when immediate action should be taken to arrest the further disturbance of the peace and order destroying combatants. We have had enough of secession, and enough of those feudal broils in the Southern States, and the patience alike of the law and order abiding people North and South is about exhausted. Disputes of this character must be arbitrated upon and settled by the courts of the State, or political anarchy and misgovernment will be the result, and it is manifestly the duty of the press and the public opinion creating element of all sections of the Union, to at once, speedily and forever discountenance these feudal factions, fighting for whom is in accordance with the spirit of the semi-civilized medevial ages, and directly antagonistic to that of the meridian of the nineteenth century.

☞ The destruction on the plantations along the banks of the Lower Mississippi, though anticipated, has been greater than expected, since the precautions taken to avert the threatened disasters, proved unavailing in many localities, where the breaking of the levees could not be arrested. Crops which three weeks ago gave promise of more abundant harvest than for the past four years, have been utterly destroyed by the inundations. Considerable losses have been sustained by the drowning of horses, mules and cattle, and the destruction of provisions. In New Orleans, the water has risen above the high water mark of 1871. The distress and suffering among the planters in the vicinity, is represented as so great that the contributions of money and provisions are being solicited for their relief.

☞ Col. PHILLIPS, a bachelor millionaire of Pittsburg, died last week. It is now claimed that he was secretly married, that he and his wife lived in separate apartments, she retaining the name of HEMINGRAY, and now two children claim to be the sole heirs of said PHILLIPS. Pittsburg smoke is more dense than usual since this discovery.

☞ The President, in his veto message, states that $4,000,000 of authorized currency remains uncalled for, thus urging that the forty-six millions increase authorized by the Senate bill would never be taken and the law would be valueless. It is scarcely necessary to say that this argument does not dovetail into the other reasons assigned for the veto.

THE WEEK.

The most striking event in Congressional circles last week was the President's veto of the Senate Finance bill. This result may be said to have been equally unexpected by both financial parties of Congress, and will probably result in further action at an early day. The principal reason urged in support of the veto is that the bill postpones or tends to postpone the return to specie payment. It is thought that the probable result will be the passage of a free banking bill, as the Eastern contractionists have since the veto, expressed a desire to unite upon some measure that will tend to preserve harmony.—The latest rumor in regard to the Secretaryship of the Treasury is that RICHARDSON is to be appointed Judge of the Court of Claims, and the Secretaryship is to be filled by PATTERSON or BEALE, both of Pennsylvania. RICHARDSON, on the other hand, has caused it to be given out, that he will not accept any office on his retiring from the treasury.—In the Howard Court of Inquiry, the Government rested its case on Friday. It is stated that General HOWARD'S defense, which began on Monday, will occupy an entire week. We give in another column a very full synopsis of the Congressional proceedings of the past week, together with extracts from the President's message vetoing the Senate Finance bill. On the 24th inst. Senator WINDOM, from the Senate Committee on Transportation and Routes, submitted a very interesting report on the subject of international transportation, the principal points of which are given in an article elsewhere under the caption, "The Transportation Question."

Dr. SAMUEL G. HOWE, resident director of the Samana Bay Company at San Domingo, has written a lengthy report to his associates in New York and other Eastern cities, in which he states that the real reason for the ejection of the Company from the island was caused by the hostility of British and European powers to American influences.—The tornado which passed through portions of the South on the 20th inst. was felt with considerable force in Northeastern Ohio, and struck Erie, Pa., about 3 o'clock P. M., destroying several buildings, tearing vessels from their moorings, and working serious destruction. Only one life was lost.—At Boston, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark, New Jersey, and Chicago, large subscriptions have been taken to supply the destitute people of the South, who have suffered heavy losses through the inundations caused by crevasses in the levees of the Mississippi.—The old man, BENDER, whose atrocious crimes in Kansas gave him and his family a fearful notoriety, has been arrested and fully identified, in Salt Lake City. A young man supposed to be his son, proved to be an army deserter.—The California State Convention of the Patrons of Husbandry was held at San Francisco, on the 22d. Some three hundred subordinate Granges were represented.—At the laying of the corner stone of the new Custom House in Chicago, on the 24th of June, it is proposed to hold a grand celebration to which the principal dignitaries of the United States Government will be invited. The ceremonies of the occasion will be in charge of the Masons, with Lieutenant General SHERIDAN as Grand Marshal.—The employes of the Louisville short line Railroad struck on the 22d, for back wages. The trouble has been satisfactorily adjusted.

The BROOKS-BAXTER trouble in Arkansas culminated on the 21st in a collision between the militia, resulting in the killing of a Major HALL and the wounding of several other persons. On the 22d, a peace was patched up, and the contestants have agreed to leave the Governorship to be settled by the Legislature.—Reports from the Onachita valley convey the most alarming intelligence of the spread of the inundation in that district of Louisiana. The water on the 24th was said to be higher than was ever known there before, and many of the people must suffer for the common necessities of life. The President has signed the bill authorizing the issue of army supplies to the people in the overflowed sections. Our news summary gives reports from various portions of Louisiana, all from the most reliable sources.—The negroes of Louisville, Ky., succeeded in instigating a riot on the 20th, in a celebration of the passage of the Fifteenth amendment.—Our usual variety of European news, correspondence, etc., will be found in their appropriate places.

THE AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL

Inspired by the remarkable success attending the new volume, the AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL has taken a new departure and is now better than ever before. The current number (May) has already been several days in the hands of subscribers, and will readily commend itself to any one who will give it a moment's examination. We believe that we are perfectly safe in asserting that it contains (with a single exception,) a larger proportion of matter prepared especially for its columns than any other agricultural publication in the country. The contents of the May number comprise the following original articles: "The Sweet William;" "Destruction of the Tobacco Worm;" "Suggestions for the Potato Grover," "Walks Around the Farm," (second paper); "Tim Howe's Farming Venture,", (seventh paper;) The Angora Goat," (concluded); "Honeywell's Defeat;" a detailed and instructive article on the cultivation of small fruits.) "Hints to Farmers" (on the protection of birds); "Encourage the Boys;" "A Whopper;" "Familiar Talks on Home Subjects;" and "Experiments in Horticulture." Among the editorial articles are: "Apples and Peaches for the Northwest;" "Forest Culture;" "The Tobacco Crop of 1874," "A Herd Book for Sheep;" "Coal Ashes for Fruit Trees," etc. A new department is added to this number of the JOURNAL, consisting of questions and answers on practical subjects. At seventy-five cents a year, the JOURNAL is the cheapest paper in the United States. LOCKE & JONES, publishers, Toledo, Ohio.

VETO OF THE CURRENCY BILL.

The great mass of people throughout the Middle, Western and Southern States will be not only surprised, but pained to learn that the President has vetoed the bill passed by Congress to provide such additional currency as the necessities of the people demand. The last annual message of the President and all reports from Washington represent, ing the views of the President upon this subject, led the people to expect that the bill would be signed and become a law.

In his last annual message, President GRANT, after expressing a desire to return to a specie basis as soon as such a step could be taken with safety to the interests of the country, said:

> Sufficient currency is required to keep all the industries of the country employed. Without this, national as well as individual bankruptcy must ensue. * * * It is patent to the most casual observer that much more currency is required to transact the legitimate trade of the country during the fall and winter months, when the vast crops are being removed, than during the balance of the year. * * * I do not believe there is too much of it now for the dullest period of the year. * *

After thus explicitly stating the necessity for more currency, the President gave the following reasons for the existence of such necessity:

> During the last four years the currency has been contracted directly by the withdrawal of three per cent. certificate compound interest notes and 7-30 bonds outstanding on the 4th of March 1869, all of which took the place of legal tenders in the bank reserve, to the extent of $63,000,000. During the same period there has been a much larger comparative contraction of the currency. The population of the country has largely increased. More than 25,000 miles of Railroad have been built, requiring the entire use of capital to operate them; millions of acres of land have been open to cultivation, requiring capital to move the products; manufactures have multiplied beyond all precedent in the same period of time, requiring capital weekly for the payment of wages and the purchase of material, and probably the largest of all comparative contraction arises from the organization of free labor in the South. Now every laborer there receives his wages, and for want of savings banks, the greater part of such wages is carried in pocket or hoarded till required for use.

Here, then, we have not only a statement of the existence of a necessity for more currency, but the causes which produced such necessity. The President not only made these statements and presented these facts in support of his position, but he urged upon Congress the importance of passing a free banking law and the giving of elasticity to the currency by authorizing the issue of additional bank notes upon the deposit of bonds by national banks, under such restrictions as would insure the redemption of the bonds when there was no stringency in the money market. While he was opposed to such an increase of the currency as would amount to inflation, he plainly saw a necessity for such increase as the business interests of the country demanded.

In his message vetoing the currency bill, the President bases his action upon the resolution of Congress passed December 4, 1865, and the law of March 18, 1869. The resolution was adopted on account of a cry raised on the part of Democrats that Congress was printing additional currency to meet extraordinary expenses and to keep up appearances of prosperity, and for the purpose of assuring the country that it was not proposed to issue any more currency than the interests of the country demanded, and that it was the purpose of Congress to return to specie payment just as soon as such a step could be taken without endangering the business prosperity of the people. The law did not, and does not refer to the currency. A question arose as to whether the interest on certain bonds should be paid in gold or in greenbacks, many holding that where it was not specified in the law authorizing the issue of bonds that the interest should be paid in gold, the holder of such bonds could not demand the specie. The bondholders became very clamorous in their opposition to this theory, and Congress passed the law quoted by the President making the interest on all bonds payable in gold, where it was not specifically stated in the law that said interest should be paid in paper currency.

The other reasons presented by the President for the extraordinary step taken by him to defeat a reasonable increase of the currency of the country, are even less tenable than those already alluded to. His references to the platforms of the political parties, adopted prior to the revelations of our monetary panic, is exceedingly unfortunate, while his assumption that twenty-five millions can be transferred from the Eastern States to the West and South, for the purpose of equalizing the currency distribution, in the face of the refusal of the Comptroller of the Currency to make such transfer, when required to do so by law, is simply absurd.

The President's action must have a depressing influence upon the general business interests of the country. If the delay of Congress in passing the measure, and the uncertainty that any relief would be afforded, caused suspension of business and made the merchants of New York City cry "hard times," and the business men of the West fold their arms and refuse to venture upon contemplated enterprises, what must be the effect of this destruction of all hope for relief? Who can measure the cost of this act to the country? Every business man throughout the Great West to-day feels that he must contract his business, curtail his expenses, limit his efforts, and prepare to do a limited business in consequence of a contracted and unelastic currency, inviting panic and disaster.

One effect of this veto will be to make the currency question the issue at future elections. It is not probable that Congress can pass this bill over the President's head, and the people of the South and West, as well as the great mass of those of the Middle States, will insist upon such measures of relief from financial embarrassment as their business interests may dictate. The friends of contraction, when such an issue comes before the people, will be found few indeed, and those who have been led to believe that the clamor of the money lenders was the voice of the people, will be surprised to know how far they were deceived.

☞ THE AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL and LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY will be sent you one year for $1.50. Try them.

☞ THE WEEKLY BLADE and the FARM JOURNAL one year for only $2.25. Try them.

THE VETO.

We give to-day extracts from leading journals throughout the West, showing the spirit in which the President's veto message is received. As a rule, the spirit pervading the comments of the press is commendable, though in some instances party spleen is manifest. Among the leading daily papers of the West, representing the sentiments of the capital of the larger cities, the weight of expression sustains the message. While this is true, no one in the least conversant with the facts will for a moment doubt the correctness of the statement that nine-tenths of the journals of the West, outside of the large cities, are earnestly in favor of additional currency, feeling that without it there must be general business prostration.

The Senate bill did not please all who are not satisfied with our present currency system. Its effects even upon the volume of currency were uncertain, while it left the worst feature of the present system untouched. The greatest fault with the present law is the fact that it limits the currency to a fixed amount, under any and all circumstances, and provides no method of relief in cases of panic. The people have not so much demanded an absolute and unalterable increase of currency as the means by which currency may be obtained, in an emergency such as that of last fall, at rates calculated to insure its return after the crisis. The effect of this system would be to regulate the quantity of currency by the demand for it, and to prevent the extortion of those enormous rates of interest which are now so disastrous to borrowers in numerous instances.

Should the President's veto result in the adoption of either the free banking or the redeemable bond system proposed in his last annual message, we shall feel that the loss of the Senate bill was a great blessing, since there seemed to be a settled conviction that the signing of that bill would terminate all legislation upon the currency question. Should the veto, however, result in the defeat of all measures designed to relieve the financial embarrassment of the country, we cannot but regard it as a very great misfortune. The people are not, and cannot be made content to accept any financial system designed to reduce the prices of labor and its products. They understand that just in proportion to the decrease in the price paid for labor and what it produces, will be the increase in the purchasing value of every dollar held by the capitalist. They feel that the reduction of prices one-half would double the power of money, and it is against this that they protest. Under the present system of limited currency, without the power to increase or contract it in any emergency, the borrowers are placed at a great disadvantage, and feel a necessity for either a large addition to the fixed volume of currency, or the adoption of some elastic element which will afford them the means of escape from unendurable oppression.

While the message of the President is generally interpreted to mean opposition to any and all measures which do not provide for specie resumption, we are not willing to so interpret it. We still feel disposed to believe that he would indorse a well guarded free banking bill, or a measure giving elasticity to the currency, or both. Let Congress at least do its part towards affording the country these measures of relief, and if the President should refuse to sanction them, the responsibility will rest with him, and not with Congress. Without some measure of this character, the elections next fall, throughout the West and South, will demonstrate a public sentiment which will surprise Wall street and the national Capital. The great agricultural and manufacturing interests of the Middle, Western and Southern States have been modest in their requests for more currency, but they have been in earnest; and if it cannot be had by simple request, they will demand it in a manner which must insure such provision as their interests and necessities may require. The interests of the country must suffer by the cultivation of bad feeling between the Eastern States and the West and South, and the only way to avert such a calamity is through the adoption of some currency measures which will meet the wants of the people.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY for May was issued in advance of some of its more portentious colleagues, and the publishers assure us that hereafter it will be mailed to subscribers so that all may receive it as early as any other of the popular magazines. The contents of the present number present a remarkable range and variety, and save that the magazine seldom contains long serials, the matter will compare favorably with that of other publications. Mr. D. R. LOCKE (Nasby) contributes to the present number one of his entertaining sketches on "The Danger of Naming Children after Great Men;" RICHARD GRANT furnishes an excellent western story under the title of "The Affable Stranger;" J. B. RATTELLE ("Hugh R. Elton") gives his experience in "A Spanish Castle;" and ANN CLYMER writes the history of "A Month's Engineering" in a style both novel and piquant. Among the graver articles are "The African El Dorado," by Mrs. ROSA L. SEGUR; "The Iniquities of Justice," by THOMAS W. KNOX; and "The House Martins as Builders," by HENRY J. SLACK. Poems are contributed by MARIE COFFINBERRY, MARY HARTWELL and Mrs. SARAH D. HOBART, while the young people are remembered in a charming juvenile story, called "Gertrude's Bargain." The NATIONAL MONTHLY is mailed at only One Dollar per year; single copies ten cents. LOCKE & JONES, Publishers, Toledo, Ohio.

☞ BUILD UP A LIBRARY for your own enjoyment when you get old. The BLADE book offer (made with all our publications) will enable you to do this at one-half the cost of books obtained in any other way. Send to LOCKE & JONES, Toledo, Ohio, for particulars.

COIN vs. PAPER MONEY.

The present currency contest is something more than a mere fight over the *quantity* of currency which shall be had; it goes deeper than that and relates to the *kind* of currency—whether it shall be coin or paper money. In brief, it is, on the part of those who are holding the purse strings, a war upon our national paper currency. The New York *World*, which is a fair representative of the contractionists, is publishing a series of articles in which it is attempted to show that the law authorizing the issue of paper currency is a blot upon the records of our Government, which has only been kept there by the packing of the Supreme Court. Even the President speaks of the currency as "irredeemable," and a general cry of "worthless rags" has been raised for the purpose of bringing our national currency into disrepute. But the people think enough of it to hold and hoard it, rather than subject themselves to losses and annoyances as the result of panics which may be brought upon the country at any time under our present system of currency, which ties the hands of bankers and places them constantly at the mercy of their creditors, no matter whath the character or extent of their securities.

A strong effort is being made by the Democratic party to divide the Republican party upon this hard money question. Some of the Democratic journals, since the veto, declare that the party is shattered—that the President has split it in two. It is possible that the President's act may remove a small New England slab from the great Republican party of the country, but the facts do not warrant the supposition that such a loss, on a contest between no money and plenty of money, would detract from the strength of the party. The vote in Congress on the 14th inst. on the passage of the Senate bill, clearly indicates that the Republican party will gain more strength at the West than it can possibly loss at the East in a contest of that kind. For the purpose of getting at the political complexion of the vote on the bill, we give the yeas and nays from Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, as follows:

	Yeas.		Nays.	
	R.	D.	R.	D.
Ohio	7	5	5	1
Indiana	9	0	0	2
Illinois	13	1	1	2
Totals	29	6	6	5

Two Republicans did not vote, and five Democrats were absent or refused to vote.

The vote in this State stood as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Brady, Foster, *Jewett, Lamison*, Monroe, *Neal*, Robinson, *Sayler, Southard*, Sherwood, Sprague and Woodworth.

Nays—Messrs. *Barring* (Lib.), Danford, Garfield, Gunckel, Parsons and Smith.

Not Voting—Messrs. *Berry* and Lawrence.

It will be seen by the foregoing table that of the 46 votes cast, 35 were for the bill and 11 against it. A fair representation of the sentiments of the people would have shown a stronger majority than this. In this State, it can scarcely be assumed that either DANFORD, GARFIELD, GUNCKLE, or SMITH represented the popular sentiment of their constituents when they voted for hard money. In Indiana, there is not a Congressional district in which at least two-thirds of the voters are not in favor of more currency; and in Illinois, notwithstanding the position taken by Chicago capitalists, the same relative strength exists. Indeed, we doubt very much the ability of the currency contractionists to carry a single Congressional district in any of the Western or Southern States, while in the Middle States the result must be largely if not unanimously against hard money. Even with delegations in Congress elected without any reference to this question, the vote stands more than three to one, and public sentiment, should a vote be had upon this issue, will show that the majority in Congress for our national currency, and a little more of it, did not come up to the full measure of public sentiment.

But even supposing that the vote above given indicates the actual sentiment of the people, where would the contractionists be in a contest upon that subject? The Democratic party is about equally divided, while the Republicans give about five votes for to one against the increase of currency. Take it throughout the entire country, and there can be no doubt but the great bulk of manufacturers, farmers, and business men feel a necessity for more currency, to prevent the general reduction of wages and prices of labor's products, and to avoid high rates of interest. When the money lenders pit themselves against the balance of the people at the ballot-box, they will be surprised at their own weakness. These contractionists and hard money men who would reduce wages and prices of farm and mechanical products, would do well to pause and count their strength before they engage in such a contest. The Republican party, as represented by Congress, can lose nothing in an issue of that description. The interests and sympathies of the people are with it, and Eastern Presidential aspirants understand this. Speaker BLAINE is already making most vigorous efforts to patch up a compromise and bridge over this financial trouble. What the West demands is, that her representatives yield not an inch in this contest. The right must be maintained at all hazards.

☞ A FEW EXTRA NUMBERS of the AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL for May, will be sent to those who wish to examine it, free of charge, if early application is made.

☞ In the Department of the Controller of Currency at our National Capital, women are now exclusively employed as clerks, owing to their universal honesty. Many having labored there for past years and not a dollar having been confiscated by these employees, it was deemed expedient to resign to them the entire clerical labors of the Department.

☞ LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and the BLADE one year for only $2.50. Try them.

☞ The war-cloud which has been hanging over Little Rock, Arkansas, for a few days, has vanished. BAXTER has sent his troops home and has resolved to appeal to the Legislature. Why did he not do that thing in the first place?

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 23th inst., Senator Conkling from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers who served in the late war. Placed on the calendar. It provides that there shall be paid to every honorably discharged non-commissioned officer, private soldier, musician, artificer and waggoner, including those borne on the rolls as slaves, who served the United States in the war of the rebellion, the sum of $8 33⅓ per month for all his time of service between April 12th, 1861, and May 9th, 1866, and in case of a volunteer, up to the time of the muster out of the volunteer organization to which he belonged. In case of the death of any such person, payment is to be made to his widow and children; and any bounties heretofore received from the United States or any State to be deducted from the allowance hereby allowed. No bounties shall be paid to substitutes or persons discharged as minors. No attorney shall be allowed, on pain of fine and imprisonment, to receive more than $10 for prosecuting any claim undergo the foregoing provisions. After the consideration of some business not of general interest, the Senate took up the Louisiana bill, and its discussion occupied the remainder of the session.

In the House on the 20th, a large number of bills were introduced, among others one to fix the salary of the President of the United States at $25,000 per annum. Mr. Poland offered a resolution for the recognition of Cuban independence, being the same recently introduced in the Senate by Senator Carpenter. Referred. Mr Killinger offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to inquire into the expediency of establishing by law a uniform rate of interest throughout the United States and Territories. Adopted. The bill to protect the frontier settlements of Texas was taken up and passed under a suspension of the rules. The Centennial bill was made the special order for May 5th under a suspension of the rules. Mr. Young moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution reciting the necessity for a cheap system of water transportation, and directing the Committee on Railroads and Canals to report a bill for the opening up and improvement of the great natural highways of the country, and their connection by artificial channels; and making it the special order for May 14th. Agreed to.

In the Senate on the 21st inst., Senator Woodleigh from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported without amendment the House bill for the relief of persons suffering by the overflow in the Mississippi River, and asked its present consideration. Senator Edmunds submitted an amendment providing that the provisions of its acts shall expire on the 3rst of Sept., 1874. Agreed to, and the bill was then passed. The Senate continued the discussion of the Louisiana bill, and Mr. Frelinghuysen gave notice that he would call up the civil rights bill when the former was disposed of.

In the House on the 21st inst. Mr. Morey, from the Committee on the Mississippi Levee, reported a bill to provide for the appointment of a Commission of Engineers to report a permanent plan for the reclamation of the alluvial basin of the Mississippi River subject to inundation, and he proceeded to address the House in explanation and advocacy of it. At two o'clock the House again took up the appropriation bill. An amendment offered by Mr. Dunnell, to substitute for an item of $200,000 for postage stamps for the Treasury Department an item of $5,000 for the cost of furnishing official postage stamps, was ruled out of order by the Chairman, on the ground that the amendment conflicting with the law abolishing the franking privilege, and an appeal having been taken, the decision was sustained—139 to 38.

In the Senate, on the 22d, the bill to enable the Mennonites from Russia to effect a settlement on the public lands of the United States was taken up. Senator Carpenter made a speech in opposition to it. At twenty minutes past two the President's private secretary appeared, bearing a message from the President vetoing the financial bill. The President, in the document referred to, expresses a strong doubt whether the measure under discussion would give an additional dollar to the irredeemable paper currency of the country or not, and whether by requiring three-fourths of the reserves to be retained by the banks and prohibiting the interest to be received on balance, it might not prove a contraction; but says the fact cannot be concealed that theoretically the bill increases the paper circulation some hundred millions of dollars, less only the amount of reserves restrained from circulation by the provisions of the second section. The measure has been supported on the theory that it would give an increased circulation. After quoting from the views expressed in his message to Congress in December, 1868, (in which a gradual return to specie payment is recommended) he reiterates his faith in the course therein expressed and concludes by saying: "It is claimed by the advocates of this measure herewith returned that there is an equal distribution of the banking capital of the country. I was disposed to give great weight to this view of the question at first, but on reflection it will be remembered that there still remains $44,000,000 of authorized bank note circulation assigned to States having less than their quota, not yet taken. In addition to this, the States having less than their quota of bank circulation have the option of $25,000,000 more to be taken from those States having more than their proportion. When this is all taken up, or when specie payments are fully restored or are in rapid process of restoration, will be the time to consider the question of more currency. The message was then ordered printed and laid upon the table for early consideration. After an ineffectual attempt to fix a time for taking up the Finance bill, the Senate passed several bills of a local nature, and adjourned.

In the House on the 22d an attempt was made to pass a bill removing the political disabilities of the notorious Ralph Semmes of Alabama fame, but it failed. Mr. E. R. Hoar, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill to carry into execution the provisions of the 14th amendment to the Constitution concerning citizenship, and to define certain rights of citizens in the United States in foreign countries, and certain duties of Diplomatists and consular officers. The third section makes a provision for the registering at all American Legations or Consulates of United States citizens residing abroad, and provides that citizens who do not comply with that requirement, and who remain out of the jurisdiction of the United States and within the jurisdiction of some other power continuously for two years, shall be held as domiciled in foreign countries. The fifth section recognizes the lawful marriages of American citizens abroad. The bill went over. The House again took up the appropriation bill in Committee of the Whole, and fourteen pages were disposed of previous to adjournment.

In the Senate on the 23d, Senator Davis introduced a bill to make the taxation on circulation of State banks one per cent., or the same as that of National banks, instead of ten per cent., as is now the case. The Senate again took up the Mennonite bill, but laid it aside for the Louisiana bill, which was the regular order, and Senator Merrimon addressed the Senate as to the powers of the General Government over States. Before concluding his argument, Senator Merrimon yielded for a motion to adjourn, which was agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House on the same day, Mr. Hereford introduced a bill providing that the tax on State banks shall not be other or greater than the tax on the National Banks. This is the same bill as that presented in the Senate. The remaining portion of the morning hour was spent in discussing the bill relating to the rights of American citizens in foreign countries. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the appropriation bill and disposed of seven pages. The Post office appropriation bill was reported and referred to the same source. The bill appropriates $33,870,819, of which $7,034,819 is to come out of the Treasury, the rest being derived from postal revenue. For steamship service to China and Japan, it appropriates $50,000; to Brazil, $150,000, and to the Sandwich Islands, $75,000.

On the 24th inst., the Senate passed the Senate bill amendatory of the act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes, approved June 30th, 1864. It provides that no legal document or paper required by law to be stamped, which was made, signed or issued in the Southern States prior to the 1st of July, 1865, shall be deemed or held as invalid, or of no effect by reason of a failure to impose thereon the required stamp. The Senate placed on the calendar the bill providing for the distribution of the Geneva award. Senator Windom, from the Transportation Committee, made a lengthy report from that committee on the subject of transportation, a synopsis of which we give elsewhere. Senator Morrill called up the House bill to render available a certain balance of the sum of expended appropriations for the payment of bounty and prize money to colored soldiers and sailors, was passed.

In the House on the same day, Mr. Swain from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. Referred. The bill appropriates $3,317,304, including $150,000 of the survey of the boundary between the United States and British Possessions from Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains; also, including $1,924,819 to pay the claims of British subjects, allowed by the Joint Commission. The Appropriation bill was again taken up, and an animated discussion arose, regarding the motion of Mr. O'Brien to strike out the paragraph relative to the appropriation for the Bureau of Education, and also the sending out of speeches by certain of the departments, under official stamps. The motion to strike out the paragraph for the Bureau of Education was afterward withdrawn. The Committee having gone over fourteen pages of the bill, then arose and the House adjourned.

On Saturday, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Appropriation bill and finished its consideration after a lengthy session, when the main question was ordered and the House adjourned. A brisk debate sprang up on a motion to strike out the $1,400 appropriated for the horses and carriage of the Department of Justice (Attorney General,) and the appropriation was stricken out by a vote of 85 to 69. An amendment was also adopted, providing that no civil officer of the government shall hereafter receive any compensation or perquisites directly or indirectly from the Treasury or property of the United States, beyond the salary or compensation allowed by law, or shall make any private use of such property, or of the services or labor of any person employed in the service of the United States, which service or labor is paid for by law; provided this shall not be construed to deprive any officer of the United States of such fees as are or may be provided by law in addition to the salary of such officer, or the use of such property as may be expressly by law appropriated for the use of such officer.

SAFE, SURE AND CHEAP.

We have no apology to offer for calling the attention of our readers to the importance of Life-Insurance. It is a duty that a man owes to those dependent upon him to secure a support for them, and that duty extends beyond life, if it be possible to accomplish it while in life. Life-Insurance does this. By the payment annually of a small sum—so small as not to be felt—a certain support is guaranteed to the survivors. It combines the best features of Savings Banks and Co-operation.

It is essential, however, that policies be only taken in good, sound companies. There are many of them, and among the best ranks the UNITED STATES of New York. This company has cash assets of nearly four millions of dollars, and a surplus, above all liabilities, of nearly one million. The company could stop business to-morrow, and pay every policy-holder the full value of his policy.

We commend this Company especially to the readers of the BLADE, because it is a Life Insurance Company and nothing else. It is not a speculating, stock-dealing concern, but its business is Life Insurance. Its funds are safely and securely invested, it has the means to pay its losses, and they are paid promptly, without delay or quibble.

Another peculiarity of the UNITED STATES (and it is a pity it is a peculiarity) is its liberality to its policy-holders. It promises no more than it intends to perform, and what it promises it does at once and quickly. No more technicality is permitted to stand in the way of the payment of a loss; the Company make it its first business to discharge its duty at the earliest possible moment, exactly when its beneficence is most needed. No Company in the world has so fair a record in this respect.

The Directors of the Company are among the soundest and best men in New York; and its President, John E. De Witt, Esq., is known as one of the most conscientious business men of that city, as well as one of the best. A man of broad views, of untiring energy, of quick decision and unerring judgment, he has put the UNITED STATES in the front rank of the really great Companies of the country.

Warranted

Four to six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Golden Medical Discovery are warranted to cure Salt Rheum, or Tetter and the worst kind of Pimples on the face. Two to four bottles are warranted to clear the system of Boils, Carbuncles and Sores. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of Erysipelas and Blotches among the hair. Six to ten bottles are warranted to cure Running of the Ears and Corrupt and Running Ulcers. Eight to ten bottles are warranted to cure Scrofulous Sores and Swellings. Two to six bottles are warranted to cure Liver Complaint.

A WONDER TO HERSELF.

TANEYTOWN, Delaware Co., O., Mar. 20, '74.
R. V. PIERCE, M. D.:

Your Discovery needs only a fair trial and it will do all you recommend it to do and more too. When I was fifteen I caught cold and for twenty-eight years I have been a perfect wreck of disease, and all the medicines and doctors' bills have run up at times to two and three hundred dollars, and never any better but worse, when I gave up all hope last spring of living the summer through. I received one of your Account Books, and told my husband after reading it that it was too late to try further, but he said it was never too late. He went and bought two bottles, and I found it was helping me very much. Since 1841 I was troubled with Catarrh and Sore Throat, and was almost entirely deaf in one ear and my voice was as dull as could be. There was constant pain in my head. Now my head is as sound as a dollar, my voice is clear, and I have used ten bottles of your Discovery. It has cured me of Catarrh, Sore Throat, Heart Disease, Spinal Affection and Torpid Liver. My Liver was very bad. My skin was rough. When I put my hand on my body it was like fish scales. Now it is as smooth and soft as a child's. In conclusion I will say I have been well for three months. I am a wonder to myself and friends. This is but an imperfect statement, half has not been told.

Yours with respect,
HESTER LACKEY.

It is not surprising that in an educated community, an iron or steel hoop around the body should at once be discarded as a cure cure for Hernia. The New Elastic Truss affords instant relief. Is worn night and day with comfort; retaining the rupture absolutely at all times, and is never taken off during the few weeks necessary for a permanent cure. Sent cheap. Very durable. It is sent everywhere by mail by the Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, N. Y. City, who send circulars free when desired.

The Nasby Letters.

Pr. Nasby and His Friends Guard Against the Female Crusaders—Mr. Bascom's Inordinate Selfishness.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS,
(Wich is in the State uv Kentucky,)
April 25, 1874.

When the wimmin destroyed wat whisky Bascom hed on hand, two weeks ago, a gloom settled onto the entire Corners. With the excepshun uv the little I saved, wich dripped thro the floor, there wuz not a drop uv anything within reach. Parched, burnt up, I exclamed one mornin in agony, with the anshent mariner:

"Water, water everywhere,
But not a drop to drink."

Three days passed, and Deekin Pogram staggered into Bascom's, faintin and well-nigh exhausted.

"Hev the supplies come yit?" askt the good old man.

"Nary!" sed Bascom, a teer glitrin in his left eye, and rollin pensively down his face, washin out a furrow for itself ez it rolled.

In one corner on a nail-keg sat Issaker Pogram with his face berried in his hands, the pikter uv woe, while Kernel McPelter laid out on a bench breethin heavily.

Imagine men in the Grate Sahayra Desert with ther water all gone.

Imagine men on a raft in mid-oshen with no water!

Then yoo will git a faint idee uv the condishen we wuz in.

At last one mornin Bascom's oldest son, Jehial, who hed kept at the Stashen at Secessionville all the time for two weeks, with a single wagon, wuz seen a ridin down the hill urjin the mule to its utmost speed.

"Hooray!" sed Bascom, "it hez come at last!"

Immejitly there wuz a change. Deekin Pogram riz, and fallin on his knees sed devoutly, "Thank Hevins!" Issaker sprang to his feet, and Elder Pennibacker and McPelter shouted, Ha! Ha! with ez much power ez they hed left in 'em.

Thank the Lord the mule didn't baulk. Ez ef impressed with the importance uv its mishen, it come up gallantly to the door, and backed up squarely, that the precious load mite be easily and quickly taken out. It wuz unloaded safely; the spigot wuz druv in, a bottle wuz filled, we drank the revivin draft and wuz saved!

But how to pertect our treasure wuz the question. Lucindy Gavitt hed swore that she wood bust every barrel uv likker that wuz brot to the Corners, and we knowd she wood keep her oath ef it wuz possible.

Issaker sejested that she be pizened, but that idee wuz yoonanimously rejected.

"Hev I no friends?" askt Issaker. "Do yoo all hate me?"

A good many other plans wuz discusst to head off this terrible female, but none uv em seemed feesible.

At last I hit it. I sed that we must guard it with our strong rite arms. Let us arm ourselves with axe-helves and go out on each uv the four roads and stop by force every woman who appears on the street, onless it is certain she hez no hostile intenshuns. Let us go in twos—eight will suffice. Let us be stern and inflexible.

Bascom thought the sejestion wuz a good one.

"Uv course," sed I, "the pickets will be entitled to their sustenance, gratis, while in active service."

"Certainly!" sed Bascom, "at regular intervals when no enemy is in site, they may come in and get a refresher and git back to their dooty."

Then came a trouble wich I hed not anticipated. Every man in the Corners volunteered to go on guard duty. That free drink wuz a bounty wich fetched em.

It wuz finally announced that we shood take turns at it. Myself, Deekin Pogram, Issaker Gavitt, Capt. McPelter, Absulum Pettus, Zach Porgeous, Elder Pennibacker and Sim McGrath, I selected for the first day's dooty. I put myself in the first day, for I wanted the first pull at the arrangement, hevin an idea how it would come out.

The Deekin and I volunteered to take the post uv danger, which wuz the South road onto which Lucindy Gavitt lived.

We went out and took our stashuns, and looked up the road and down the road.

"There is no wimmin in site, is there?" sed the Deekin.

"Nary!" sed I, "the coast is clear."

"Parson, the coast bein clear, isn't it time that we go down to Bascom's for the refresher he spoke uv? This is fearfully tryin dooty."

I agreed with the Deekin, that, bein old men, we needed suthin bracin, and down we went. Ez we entered the door we wuz astonished to see the other six, at the bar, all a takin their drinks.

We got ours, and went back, and again viewed the field. It wuz still quiet. Lucindy wuz, it wuz evident, not yet ready to move.

"Deekin," sed I, "does the foe appear?"

"Nary foe!" sed he, "The enemy is not in ite."

"England expex every man to do his dooty, Dekin, but hedn't we better amble gently to Bascom's, and git a sustainer? This is feerfully exhaustin."

Before the words wuz out uv my mouth, the Deekin hed made a dozen rods. I wuz pleased to see the old man so active. We reached Bascom's in a very short time—very short, indeed, and there, somewhat to my surprise, stood the other six, all crookin the pregnant hinges uv the elbow. Bascom did not hev a pleased expression on his countenance.

Agin we departed for our posts, and we peered up and down the road. We saw suthin' movin out uv Issaker's house! It wuz a female. The second look revealed the muskeler form uv Lucindy! She hed her sun-bunnet on and a axe in her hand!

"Deekin!" sed I, "stand firm. That enraged woman is a goin for Bascom. Let us acquit ourselves like men."

The Deekin's nose grew bloocer, but his lips closed ominously. I felt I cood depend on him. But Lucindy didn't go out the front door yard. She hed come out to split wood, and she split it, and takin an armful went back into the house. He wuz nervous with excitement.

"Parson!" sed the Deekin, "I'm all unstrung. I thought the hour uv conflict hed come. This drain on my nervous system is too much. I must hev a soother."

And we went. I wuz frozen with astonishment. The first site that met my eyes ez we entered Bascom's, wuz the other six a standin back from the bar and lisenin to Bascom who wuz gesticulatin wildly.

"This little game is played out," sed Bascom. "You git no more likker uv me except in the regler way."

"But, Bascom," sed I, "ef we guard yoor property, its es little ez yoo kin do to keep us in refreshments. Consider our ardoous servis."

"Bah!" wuz his reply. "Yoo've bin on dooty an hour and yoo've drunk four times, wich is to say thirty-two drinks in an hour. I've been exercisin a little arithmetic while yoo wuz out, tho yoo didn't stay away long enuff to give me time to do a sum in simple multiplicashen decently. But in a barrel there's about twelve hundred drinks—at this rate yoo'd drink a barrel in two days. This looks to me as tho yoo wuz pertektin yoor property instead uv mine. I don't want my property pertekted on these terms. Such pertekshen may be sufficient, but it's rather expensive. I—"

"But, G. W.," I replied, "do yoo want these wimmin a raidin on your premises? Do yoo want this precious flood a runnin all over this floor agin?"

"I wood ez soon see it a runnin all over this floor ez to see it a runnin down yoor throats, gratis. I don't see that it makes any difference to me where it runs, ef I don't git nothin for it. Gentlemen, its money, or no likker."

And here it ended. Bascom wuz inflexible. The greasy hen no organized pertekshun. Ef we hev no money, we kin git no likker, and without likker we shel git too weak to hev the power to resist. Whenever Lucindy and her pettycoated hosts appear, they will hev an easy victry. I am without hope.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
(Wich wuz Postmaster.)

JUDICIAL CIRCUITS.

The Constitutional Convention is having its own districting troubles, the Democratic members of the Convention caring more for securing partisans upon the bench than for promoting the convenince and interests of the people. The arrangement of the seven Circuits provided for by the Judicial Article just adopted, have been agreed upon by the majority of the Judiciary Committee, as follows:

First—The county of Hamilton shall constitute the First Circuit; one county; population 299,874.

Second—The counties of Butler, Preble, Montgomery, Warren, Clermont, Brown, Highland, Adams, Clinton, Fayette, Greene, Clark, Madison, Champaign and Union shall constitute the Second Circuit; fifteen counties; population 234,900.

Third—The counties of Darke, Miami, Shelby, Logan, Mercer, Auglaize, Hardin, Marion, Wyandot, Allen, Van Wert, Paulding, Putnam, Hancock, Seneca, Henry, Defiance, Williams, Fulton and Wood shall constitute the Third Circuit; twenty counties; population 412,196.

Fourth—The counties of Pickaway, Ross, Pike, Scioto, Lawrence, Jackson, Vinton, Hocking, Fairfield, Perry, Athens, Meigs, Gallia, Morgan, Washington and Noble shall constitute the Fourth Circuit; sixteen counties; population 404,800.

Fifth—The counties of Franklin, Delaware, Morrow, Crawford, Richland, Ashland, Knox, Licking, Coshocton, Muskingum, Wayne, Holmes, and Tuscarawas shall constitute the Fifth Circuit; thirteen counties; population 404,500.

Sixth—The counties of Ashtabula, Lake, Geauga, Trumbull, Mahoning, Portage, Stark, Carroll, Columbiana, Jefferson, Belmont, Harrison, Guernsey, and Monroe shall constitute the Sixth Circuit; fourteen counties; population 399,400.

Seventh—The counties of Cuyahoga, Lorain, Summit, Medina, Erie, Huron, Ottawa and Lucas shall constitute the Seventh Circuit; nine counties; population 359,400.

Mr. GODFREY and other members of the committee dissent from this report, and want the districts to be constituted as follows:

First—The county of Hamilton shall constitute the First Circuit; one county; population, 265,370.

Second—The counties of Butler, Preble, Darke, Miami, Montgomery, Warren, Clermont, Clinton, Fayette, Green, Madison, Clark, Champaign and Logan shall constitute the Second Circuit; fourteen counties; population, 413,743.

Third—The counties of Shelby, Mercer, Auglaize, Allen, Van Wert, Paulding, Putnam, Henry, Defiance, Williams, Fulton, Lucas, Ottawa, Erie, Sandusky, Wood, Seneca and Hancock shall constitute the Third Circuit; eighteen counties; population, 384,688.

Fourth—The counties of Brown, Adams, Highland, Pike, Scioto, Lawrence, Gallia, Jackson, Vinton, Ross, Hocking, Perry, Fairfield, Pickaway and Franklin shall constitute the Fourth Circuit; fifteen counties; population, 411,658.

Fifth—The counties of Delaware, Union, Hardin, Marion, Morrow, Wyandot, Crawford, Richland, Ashland, Wayne, Holmes, Tuscarawas, Coshocton, Knox, Licking and Muskingum shall constitute the Fifth Circuit; sixteen counties; population, 413,992.

Sixth—The counties of Morgan, Athens, Meigs, Washington, Noble, Monroe, Belmont, Guernsey, Harrison, Jefferson, Carroll, Stark, Columbiana and Mahoning shall constitute the Sixth Circuit; fourteen counties; population, 409,654.

Seventh—The counties of Trumbull, Ashtabula, Lake, Geauga, Portage, Summit, Cuyahoga, Lorain and Huron shall constitute the Seventh Circuit; ten counties; population, 371,591.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, speaking in behalf of the dissenters, thus explains the objections urged against the proposition of the mejority of the Committee;

The chief somplaint agains the plan of the committee was that it arranged a grand commercial circuit of nine counties along the lake shore for the especial accommodation of the Cleveland and Toledo lawyers, the effect of which was to throw many other counties out of their business connections in other circuits.

Whatever effect this apportionment might have upon the business of attorneys in Toledo and Cleveland, we can not say; but it must be known to every intelligent person that a large per cent. of litigation in the counties along the Lake shore relates to commercial transactions, and is essentially different from the class of cases common to interrior counties. This being true, it certainly would be proper, if not inconsistent with the general interests of the State, for this class of practice to be embraced, as far as possible, within one Circuit. We do not see wherein this could possibly work injury to attorneys residing in interior counties, however much it might accommodate the business interests of Toledo and Cleveland lawyers. Nor can we understand it to be the duty of the Constitutional Convention to defeat a measure, solely because it accommodates the business interests of the lawyers of this city and Cleveland. If Mr. GODFREY and his friends can produce no better reason for defeating the apportionment agreed upon by the majority, than that presented by the *Commercial*, the Convention can scarcely be expected to adopt the minority report.

A YOUNG ROGUE.

He is Charged with Stealing $200 from his Employer—Leg Bail.

Early Sunday morning last Mr. J. A. SMITH, of the firm of GARVIN & SMITH, returned from Cincinnati, and going directly to his place of business on Summit street, there changed his clothing, forgetting while doing so to remove his purse, which contained two one hundred dollar bills. Going away for a short time and returning again as soon as he discovered his neglect, he found the money gone. Suspicion immediately fastened upon the chore boy, as he had been in the room during Mr. SMITH's absence and performed his daily duties of cleaning up and sweeping out. It is presumed that overcome by a curiosity to know the contents of his employer's pockets he "went through" them, and finding the money was tempted to steal it. Since the missing of the money he has been absent also, and all efforts to find him have thus far proved unavailing. The police authorities have been notified, and discriptions of the young rouge, if he really was the thief, have been forwarded to the authorities of neighboring towns. He is about fifteen years of age, and up to the time of this transaction had borne a good reputation, that of an honest and hard-working boy.

GET A LITTLE LONGER.

Rev. A. B Earle Will Remain in Toledo Another Week—His Labors to be Continued—A Call—Fast and Pray.

At the earnest solicitation of the pastors of the various Protestant churches of the city, coupled with the persuasions of their congregations, the Rev. A. B. EARLE will continue his labors here for another week. The following correspondence explains itself:

TOLEDO, April 27, 1874.

Rev. A. B. Earle:

DEAR SIR: We desire to express our conviction that there are pressing reasons why you should prolong your stay and labor in our city if your duty to yourself, or others, does not absolutely forbid your remaining longer.

It seems to us that there is an increasing interest among the unconverted, and a work fairly begun in our congregations, that may not go to the best results if any change now takes place in the conduct of the meetings. God has made your visit the means of very rich blessings to us and our people, and we are of the opinion that you can serve the Master still more efficiently by remaining with us a few days more.

We, therefore, with entire unanimity of feeling, pray you to grant our request, promising our heartiest co-operation in the Lord's work.

Wm. W. Williams, J. F. Ellis, S. G. Dawson, P. S. Donelson, H. M. Bacon, Chas. D. Morris, R. M. McCracken, Wm. Sheridan, Abel M. Corey, J. O. Fraser, J. A. Wilson.

A CALL.

We, pastors in Toledo, whose names are below, at a meeting this 27th day of April, do unanimously join in a hearty and urgent call to the members of our several congregations, and all the people of our city who may be interested, to observe Wednesday next, April 29, as a day of *Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer* before God, for the cause of true religion in Toledo, and we invite you to cease business as far as possible, and join in an all-day meeting at the First Congregational Church—to be conducted from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., by Rev. F. B. Matthews.

9—10, by Rev. S. G. Dawson.
10—12, by Rev. A. B. Earle.
12—1 P. M., Rev. H. Wilson.
1—2, Rev. J. G. Fraser.
2—3, Rev. H. M. Bacon.
3—5 and 7—9, by Rev. A. B. Earle.

Come at least one hour. Three services to-morrow as usual.

Signed, in addition to names above, by W. W. Williams, C. D. Morris, J. F. Ellis, P. S. Donelson, W. Sheridan, A. M. Corey, H. M. MacCracken.

The appointments of Mr. Earle in the series of Union Meetings now being held, continue the same as during last week. The morning prayer meeting will begin each morning at 9 o'clock in the First Congregational Church. The afternoon meeting will begin each day at 3 o'clock in the Lecture Room of St. Paul's M. E. Church. Union mass meeting each evening in the First Congregational Church, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Dr. WILLIAM L. PECK, late of the Central Lunatic Asylum, in connection with other gentlemen, is about to establish an institution at College Hill, near Cincinnati, to be known as the Cincinnati Sanitarium, for the treatment of mental and nervous diseases, and of those suffering from the effects of alcoholic stimulants. The company has been incorporated, with a capital stock of $100,000.

☞ The figures reported to the Internal Revenue Bureau show that the amount of liquor drank in this State during the month of March, only fell $7,000 below that drank during the corresponding month in 1873, while there was a loss of $80,000 in the quantity manufactured.

THE LICENSE QUESTION.

After protracted debate and the consideration of a great variety of propositions to regulate, restrain, or prohibit the traffic in ardent spirits, the Constitutional Convention, on Monday, agreed to the following proposition so far as to order it to be engrossed for final action on Thursday:

SECTION—At the time when the votes of the electors shall be taken for the adoption or rejection of this Constitution there shall be separately submitted to the electors, for adoption or rejection, an additional section in the words following; to-wit:

SEC.—License to traffic in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, under such regulations, restrictions and limitations as shall be prescribed by law, may be granted, but this section shall not prevent the General Assembly from passing laws to restrain such traffic, and to compensate the injuries resulting therefrom.

The vote for the adoption or rejection of said section shall be in the manner following: A separate ballot may be given by each elector, and deposited in a separate box. Upon the ballot given for said separate amendment shall be written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, the words, "License to traffic in intoxicating liquors, Yes;" and upon the ballots given against said amendment, in like manner, the words, "License to traffic in intoxicating liquors, No." If, at said election, a majority of the votes given for and against said amendment shall contain the words, "License to traffic in intoxicating liquors, Yes," then the said amendment shall be a separate section of Article 15 of the Constitution. But if a majority of the votes given for and against said amendment shall contain the words, "License to traffic in intoxicating liquors, No," then the following amendment shall be a separate section of Article 15 of the Constitution, to-wit:

SEC.—. No license to traffic in intoxicating liquors shall hereafter be granted in this State; but the General Assembly may, by law, restrain or prohibit such traffic, or may provide against evil results therefrom.

The discussion of the question shows that the purpose of the friends of this proposition is, to leave the entire question of regulating the traffic with the Legislature. It does not make a mandatory order for the passage of any law, but should the people vote against license, then the Legislature will be prohibited from passing such a law. An affirmative vote, it will be seen, does not compel the passage of a license law; it only authorizes such a statute. And so with the negative vote: while it prohibits license, it merely authorizes, but does not compel, the passage of laws to restrain, prohibit, or provide against evil results from the traffic. It gives the Legislature almost exclusive control of the question, the second proposition, or a negative vote, merely preventing the granting of a license—nothing more.

In case of an affirmative vote, the friends of license could have their views enacted into a law, provided they could secure a Legislature favorable to the license system. On the other hand, should the Prohibitionists elect a majority of the members of the Legislature, they could have a law passed to entirely prohibit the traffic. It leaves the whole question with the people, except the mere question of license, and empowers the Legislature to regulate, prohibit and provide against evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating drinks. While this may not entirely suit the advocates of any particular system, it may be accepted as a compromise.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN MICHIGAN.

The submission to the people of an amendment to the Constitution authorizing women to vote, is stirring up our Michigan neighbors, and already the forces are organizing and preparing their lines of battle. The women and their friends are most active, and in many localities organizations have been formed in the interest of woman suffrage, with leading men of both political parties earnestly engaged in the work. From the well known liberal and progressive spirit of the people of Michigan, the friends of this reform movement are encouraged to believe that the amendment will be adopted by that State. Since the fogies in our Constitutional Convention have refused to permit a vote upon this question, now or hereafter, Michigan Woman Suffragists may reasonably expect a generous amount of help from this State. Ohio has some able advocates of woman suffrage, women who are able to use both the tongue and the pen, and they will not be idlers while the contest rages in our sister State. The canvass of the State will be thorough, and the friends of progress everywhere will await the result of the contest with great interest.

The Lucas County Grange Council meets at the Court House at 10 o'clock A. M., on Saturday next.

The work on the T. & M. Narrow Gauge R. R. is rapidly progressing.

THE WABASH MANAGEMENT.—The following circular, issued from the General Offices of the Wabash Railway Company, in this city, explains itself:

"Mr. A. Anderson having tendered his resignation of the General Managership of the Company, the same has been accepted to take effect on the 1st *proximo*.

No appointment will at present be made to fill the vacancy caused by this resignation, and reports and communications heretofore addressed to the General Manager will hereafter be addressed to the President, at Toledo.

Mr. E. S. Spencer having tendered his resignation as Assistant General Freight Agent, the same has been accepted to take effect 1st *proximo*.

All communications pertaining to the Assistant General Freight Agent's office, will be sent to the General Freight Agent, Toledo. J. D. COX, President."

April 28, 1874.

RAILROAD PROJECT.—The Bowling Green Railroad Company, from Bowling Green, in Wood county, to Toledo, have filed their certificate of incorporation with the Secretary of State, at Columbus. Capital stock, $40,000. Corporators—Peter J. Latshaw, Solon L. Boughton, Andrew J. Manville, Joab R. Randolph, Christopher H. Lehman, Alvero A. Thurstin, Earl A. Thurstin, Joseph B. Newton, Murray P. Brewer, Samuel Case, John A. Shannon, Jonathan B. Hubbard, Philo M. Clifford, Wm. Gerrill, John H. Reid, Deming W. H. Day.

DISTRICT COURT.—The following decisions were rendered in the District Court this morning:

Barrett vs. Morris; Common Pleas decision reversed.

Tod vs. Lake Shore Railway; Common Pleas decision affirmed.

The case of Nichols vs. Bassett is still on trial.

FORMER TOLEDOAN KILLED.—On the 22d of this month A. J. Waumsley, a former resident of this city, was instantly killed by the cars, in Illinois. Waumsley was a brakeman on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad. On that day he was walking along on the top of the cars, when the train broke and he fell down between them. The rear end of the train passed over him, cutting him to pieces and killing him instantly. He leaves a wife and child in this city.

MILLERS' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.—The first annual meeting of this association will be held at St. Louis, Mo., June 3d, 1874. Preparations are being made for a large attendance of millers, and a profitable and good time generally is anticipated. The officers cordially invite all persons interested in the milling business in the States and Canadas, to attend.

This organization, although in its infancy, is established upon a firm basis, and is destined to confer incalculable benefits upon all connected with the great interests it represents.

By arrangements made at St. Louis, the Southern Hotel is designated as the grand headquarters of the millers.

POSTPONEMENT.—On account of the amount of business in the District Court, the assignment of cases in the Common Pleas Court is postponed one week. The cases assigned for the days of the first week will be for hearing on the corresponding days of the week following.

BOARDS OF APPRAISEMENT.—A meeting of the Boards of Appraisers and Assessors of the property of the Lake Shore Railway will be held in Cleveland, May 5th.

Those of the Dayton & Michigan Railway in Toledo, May 7th, and of the Wabash Railway, Toledo, May 12th.

STOLEN GOODS FOUND.—Sheriff MOORE this morning received a telegram from a deputy at Whitehouse stating that a quantity of boots and shoes, all of fine quality and make had been found in the woods near that village and were in want of an owner. Probably the goods were stolen and deposited by the thief where found.

EMBANKMENT WASHED AWAY.—Owing to the high water Monday night and Tuesday, about two hundred feet of the embankment of the Canada Southern Road was washed away by reason of which the first train Tuesday morning experienced considerable difficulty in getting over. Workmen were put at work there yesterday, and the injury repaired.

The Constitutional Convention.

The Con. Con. on the 27th, after several days debate, engrossed a proposition to submit to a separate vote of the people for the adoption in the Constitution the clause that a license to the traffic in intoxicating liquors may be granted, but this section shall not be so construed as to prevent the legislature, making laws to restore and regulate the sale and compensate for injuries arising therefrom. The alternative clause is a "No License," and its success before the people would carry the prohibition of the traffic, and leave the legislature free to make laws to restrain its sale, and require compensation for injuries resulting from its sale.

☞ A certificate has been filed with the Secretary of State for the incorporation of the Bowling Green & Toledo Railroad. Capital stock, $40,000. We have no particulars as to corporators or the route proposed. It is a move in the right direction, to say the least.

OHIO NEWS.

At Mansfield, the Crusaders have not been out for four days.

Chillicothe praying bands have renewed operations.

Cleveland pays $21,000 a year for city advertising.

Nearly all the salt furnaces and coal mines in the vicinity of Pomeroy are being worked.

It is said that not less than a million dollars will be invested the coming season in developing the Noble county coal fields.

A colored man named Martz, arrested in Bellefontaine for killing another colored man, confessed the crime, saying: "I will kill any man who fools around my wife, and attempts to take her away from me."

In Newberry township, Miami county, a cow has given birth to a monster having a head bearing a faint resemblance to a human being, hips and tail like those of a sheep, and hoof, forelegs and shoulders like those of a calf.

William C. Thompson, a large real estate dealer of Canton, Ohio, made an assignment last week, of all his property for the benefit of his creditors. He had just completed the Euclid House, the largest hotel in the county.

A young man of Richfield, Summit county, subject to occasional fits of insanity, attempted to commit suicide on the 23d, by jumping down a steep bank one hundred feet high. He was not seriously injured by the fall, and immediately threw himself into the river, and was rescued by a young man who witnessed the affair. He subsequently jumped from a second story window of a building in Akron, without serious injury.

The Adams Township Club assembles at the Fair Grounds on Saturday, May 2d, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Merchants' National Bank is nearly ready for the transaction of business.

A menagerie agent was in the city yesterday, calling up visions of sawdust and circus lemonade.

The Common Pleas assignment announced for next week hold over to the week following.

☞ Senator THURMAN expressed great admiration, during the discussion pending action on the currency bill on Tuesday, for the old policy of the Democracy, which drove into political obscurity any Democrat who dared to array himself against a Democratic Administration. The doctrine that "the King can do no wrong," may suit Democrats, but it is not consistent with the freedom of opinion and action guaranteed to the citizens of this country, and cannot be enforced in the Republican party.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Defiance.

SOCIAL AND SUPPER—BURGLARY—THE CRUSADERS.

The "Hook and Ladder" Social on Friday night last was a grand success in every respect. The receipts at the door were $140 which goes to procure a flag for the H. & L. boys. Mr. Crosby, of the Crosby House, got up the supper, which was a credit to him and a comfort to those who eat it.

On the same night two men, one a cigar maker, and one a painter, broke into the store of Flickinger & Blair, and took each of them a full suit of clothes, and a carpet sack for each, and a half dozen shirts. They left the clothes that they took off in the store, which were recoguized by persons here in town, and which led to their detection. I learn they were both arrested in Delphos to-day.

The M. E. Church held their third quarterly meeting here yesterday, Rev. Belt, of Toledo, the presiding Elder of the District, conducted the services, preaching Saturday evening and Sabbath morning. His subject Sabbath morning was the dream of Nebuchadnezzar and the interpretation thereof by David. He handled the subject with great ability, and he is not afraid to speak his mind. In the evening he delivered a temperance discourse before the mass temperance meeting.

To-day the crusaders are out in full force. They have changed their tactics—they now picket the saloons two pickets at each saloon. The saloon keepers are in council; they begin to threaten. I hear mutterings of mob, riot and burning; this may only be for a scare, but it is being threatened. The churches have been threatened as well as some private residences.

The Court of Common Pleas convened to-day, Judge Latty on the bench.

The Grangers met in secret session at the Court House on Saturday. V. V.

April 21, 1874.

Defiance County.

Defiance cast 676 votes at the last election.—The census of Defiance is being taken.—Temperance matters quiet.—"What Hinders" Mrs. Levis from speaking at the Opera House next week.—The Defiance firemen parade to-day.—Frank Carr had his finger taken off in a planing mill last week.—The new stave factory at Defiance commenced work on Tuesday.—Liquor prosecutions have been commenced.—Defiance sends a delegation of women to the Con. Con.—The B., P. & C. track layers are making things lively.—A new iron bridge for the canal has been received from the makers.—Defiance Hook & Ladder Co. have a reunion this evening.

RAILROAD HOP.—To-morrow evening the employes of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway give their first annual hop at Druid Hall. Good music has been engaged for the occasion, and those attending may be sure of having a good time.

OBITUARY.

Death of an Early Resident of the Maumee Valley.

There died at his residence in this city on Saturday last, at 3 o'clock P. M., one of the early residents of the Maumee Valley, who came here when Toledo was little thought of and Manhattan and Maumee were of far more importance than the present "Corn City." Mr. WILLIAM MOREHOUSE was born at Charlton, Saratoga county, New York, May 5th, 1803, therefor, being at the time of his death in his seventy-first year. When of sufficient age he went into business with his father, where he remained for a number of years, when their establishment was burned and he removed to Balston Spa in the same county. Here he engaged in the mercantile business on his own account. In 1833 he came to this region of country, locating at Manhattan, and again starting in mercantile pursuits. At that time this part of the State was comparatively wild and unsettled, and the broad basin of the river was little traversed, save by canoes and wild fowl. In 1840 Mr. MOREHOUSE removed to Piqua and Sidney, and in company with his uncle, NATHAN P. CHAPMAN, took contracts for building the canal. Upon the completion of the canal, he removed to West Jefferson, Madison county, and there opened a hotel which he remained in charge of until 1849, when he went to Peoria, Ill., Returning to Ohio, after 10 years, he took up his residence at Waterville, in this county, where he remained until 1868, when Toledo was made his home. Since then, he has resided here up to the time of his death. He commenced ailing in February last, and failed gradually until the final taking off. His disease was cancer of the stomach, which is invariably fatal in its effects.

The deceased was a brother of the late L. L. MOREHOUSE.

FAITH IN PRINTERS' INK.—On the corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, New York, is the Penton Manufacturing and Publishing Company, the head man of which is an enterprising Canadian newspaper man, the inventor of what six months ago was unknown, but now world wide, as Benton's Reversible Memorandum Book. An article which costs less than one penny to produce, and the profit on each is only a small fraction of a penny, when sold. Yet Mr. Penton discovered while continually putting other people's advertisements before the public that Printers' Ink would bring a man's wares inside the most remote dwelling, and display them on their tables; while shrewd advertisers were growing rich. He watched the different processes keenly, and has proved its success by his own trial, by judicious use of Printers Ink his name already is carried in the pocket of hundreds of thousands of people.

LAND PLASTER
—IN—
BAGS OR BARRELS,
—AT—
C. H. Sawyer & Co.'s,
WATER ST., NEAR MONROE,
TOLEDO, OHIO.

HENRY PHILIPPS,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
Mechanics' and Butchers' Tools, Nails, Glass, Sash, Paints, Leather and Rubber Belting and Packing, Guns, Pistols, &c.
54 & 56 Summit St.,
TOLEDO, OHIO.

The Blanchard Churn
is combining more good qualities than any other churn made. It has been manufactured and used
OVER TWENTY YEARS
and more than
100,000
are now in successful operation. It is a perfect AUTOMATIC BUTTER MAKER.
Call and see it or send for circular.
HENRY PHILIPPS,
Exclusive Agent,
54 and 56 Summit St., Toledo, O.

Bowling Green.

EDITOR BLADE:—The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted by the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church of Bowling Green, after morning service, April 27, 1874:

WHEREAS, For long years we have felt the want of a good church bell, to summon our congregation to the house of God—to ring out glad peals of joy on happy occasions, and toll the sad requiems of the loved and lost.—But,

WHEREAS, The effort necessary to maintain the regular administration of the Gospel in our midst, and the constantly recurring calls upon the generosity and liberality of our people had left but little hope of our soon soon securing one; and,

WHEREAS, In this time of our extremity, MRS. P. J. LATSHAW, aided by her good husband, has presented to us a superb and costly bell; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we accept with gratitude the valuable and timely aid of Mrs. Latshaw, not only for its intrinsic value, but also as a memorial of her love and attachment to the church, "The Body of Christ."

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions with the thanks of this Society be transmitted to Mrs. Latshaw by the Trustees. That they be entered upon the records of this church and published in the Wood County *Sentinel* and the Toledo BLADE.

WM. WOOD,
E. A. BARTON,
A. S. NIMS,
Trustees.

April 28, 1874.

THE CONSOLIDATED SALES RECORD.—The inquiries concerning this work and orders already received, are very gratifying to the Publishers. The fact that the RECORD meets a want hitherto unsupplied, and is an office auxiliary of such value that no wide-awake merchant can afford to do without it, showing as it does the Purchases, Sales and Collections for a period of nine years—by days, weeks, months, or years—thus securing the most satisfactory comparisons of business transactions, which after using it once, no merchant will part with. See advertisement elsewhere for terms.

TUMBRIDGE & CO., BANKERS, 39 WALL ST. N. Y., send free to any address their book, explaining a new and safe system of operating in stocks, on capital as low as $50, without risk. Puts and Calls negotiated at market rates. Fifty dollars for fifty shares of any stock. Send for a copy.

L. W. HAMILTON & CO., Stock Brokers, 48 Broad st., N. Y., have published a very interesting book entitled "How Fortunes are made in Wall Street," which they will mail free to any address. All interested in stock speculations should call or send for a copy.

POPULAR.—The Jones' Scale, Binghamton, N. Y. Free Price List.

RAPID SALE.—The immense sale of that well known medicine, Kress Fever Tonic, is simply astonishing. In this city alone, during six months' advertising, one firm, Harrison & Holman, sold over eighteen dozen bottles and fully warranted every bottle, and out of all that number only three bottles were returned. Sell goods upon their own merits, and in this case they are bound to win.—*Davenport Gazette.*

☞ Do you want the best Shoe ever made that will not rip, or leak, and is easier than any machine-sewed or pegged Shoe. Buy the CABLE SCREW WIRE make. All genuine bear the Patent Stamp.

☞ A projruding toe is not a pretty sight, and is never seen where children wear SILVER TIPPED Shoes. They will save half your shoe bills.

For sale by all dealers.

Gaps in the Banks.

The finest teeth will decay, and drop out of the dental line, unless due care is taken to neutralize the impurities with which they are liable to be infested.

Sozodont is the only preparation at present known that accomplishes this object with absolute certainty, and keeps the enamel spotless.

Spalding's Glue makes broken thinks stronger than ever.

YOUTH AND MEN—Suffering from Bad Habit and Effects, Nervous Debility, etc., send 10 cents for Best Book. Nine Illustrations. Dr. E. C. ABBEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

Barnum's Opinion of "Centaurs"—the Half Man the Half-Horse Fellows.

438 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK, May 9, 1873.

GENTLEMEN—I have the pleasure in thanking you for the case of CENTAUR LINIMENT sent for the use of our horses and animals; and that in white wrappers for our men.

It would appear from the reports some of our men send in, that your queer Liniment is doing wonders for hands all around. They say it cures the horses of sprains, bruises, etc., and acts equally as well on the thousand and one animals, and the report is that the Family Liniment does the work equally as well for the men. Place the Centaur where it will do the most good, gentlemen, and you will be happy. Yours truly,

P. T. BARNUM.

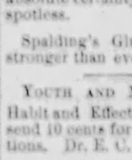
To J. B. ROSE & Co., 55 Broadway, N. Y.

Kearney's Extract Buchu has no equal on the face of the globe in cases of kidney disease, gout, dropsy, gravel, non-retention or incontinence of urine, Bright's disease, and all affections of the bladder and urinary organs, in male or female, no matter what the age or of how long duration. Depot, 104 Duane street, New York. Physician of thirty years' experience in attendance to answer correspondence. Sold by druggists everywhere. Send for Pamphlet.

An Extended Popularity Each

year finds "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" in new localities in various parts of the world. For relieving Coughs, Colds and Throat Diseases, the Troches have been proved reliable. Obtain Brown's Bronchial Troches, and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered. Sold everywhere.

—Remove from the blood those wastes arising from the action of the system which, if allowed to remain in the circulation, give rise to diseases which speedily destroy life. Nature has appointed the kidneys and liver as her agents, by whom impurities shall be eliminated from the system, and when these agents are torpid, or debilitated, or disabled from any cause, for their business, Hamilton's Buchu and Dandelion imparts fresh life and vigor to them, and makes of them the best blood purifiers one can have. This preparation is for sale at the drug stores.



The Centaur Liniments allay pain, subdue swellings, heal burns, and will cure rheumatism, sprain, and any flesh, bone or muscle ailment. The White Wrapper is for family use, the Yellow Wrapper for animals.

Children cry for Castoria—pleasant to take—a perfect substitute for Castor Oil, but more efficacious in regulating the stomach and bowels.

Hearing Restored.
A great invention, by one who was deaf for twenty years. Send stamp for particulars to JOHN GARNONE, Lock Box 92, Madison, Ind.

BERRY AND FRUIT BOXES
CHEAPER than ever. Send for price list to CAIRO BOX & BASKET CO., Cairo, Ill.

5 Card Chromos and Paper FREE for 10c. and address of 10 boys aged 8 to 15. "Clipper," Etaie Mich.

DR. GOFF will give $50 reward for any case of SEMINAL WEAKNESS, PRIVATE or FEMALE DISEASE that his remedies cannot cure. Office established in 1866. Twenty thousand cases cured with these remedies. Medicines sent by mail or express. Treatment one month, $5. Two months, $9. Give full symptoms of the case. Consultation free. Address Dr. A. C. GOFF, Syracuse, N. Y.

CLARKE'S NEW METHOD PIANO-FORTE
HAS NEVER BEEN EQUALLED
Teaches practical piano playing and theoretical music thereby.
Clarke's New Method for the Piano-Forte carries a child to any graduation to the highest practical results.
Sent by Mail, Price, $5.75.
LEE & WALKER, Philadelphia.

EPILEPSY OR FITS. BOOK ON EPILEPSY, Fits, &c., sent free. Its cure for the worst of this horrible disease has no equal. Cure can be tested at small cost. When all other remedies have failed. The medicine is one which attacks their use is such as to enable us to accept cases for treatment, and make no charge unless a cure is effected. Circulars explaining our method of treatment, terms, etc., sent to all applicants. Address ROOT BROTHERS, No. 207 Main St., Richmond, Ind.

LADIES ONLY.—The best article ever used. Send 50 cents to H. MARTIN, Drawer 19, Baltimore, Md.

SECRET ART OF CATCHING FISH
I WILL send a Recipe for Catching Fish in any waters, with certain success on receipt of twenty-five cents. No Humbug. Address PRO

T. & L. E. STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The New Steamer—Visit to Trenton—How She Looks—Description—To be Ready by the First of June.

Thursday afternoon, four Directors of the Toledo & Lake Erie Steamboat Company, accompanied by a BLADE reporter, paid a visit to the new steamer that is to run between Toledo and the Islands, now being completed at Trenton, Michigan.

Arriving at Trenton, the party proceeded at once to the new boat, and were warmly welcomed by Captains ORR and TURNER. We are indebted to Captain ORR for the following description: Her size, as was given in the BLADE at the time of her launch, is 202 feet long, 49 feet wide, and 8½ feet depth of hold. Her wheel is a model of strength and lightness, and is 26 feet in diameter. Her engine, is the one that was in the old *Reindeer*, repaired and rebuilt into a low pressure, having 40½ inch bore and 10 feet stroke. Her boiler, steam and smoke pipe are entirely new, the boiler being 20 feet long and nine feet shelf. The steam pipe is about a foot longer than the old one.

The workmen are now engaged in building the cabins, and finishing the work on the boiler and engine.

Entering the boat by the forward gangway, we stand upon a spacious deck, covered the entire distance by a roof that forms a second deck above. Along the sides of the boat are the express, mess, cook's and lamp rooms, nearly the same as the one of the old boat, only larger and more comfortable. Walking aft, one *must* use nautical terms, in order to be understood, we come upon the clerks rooms on one side and the office on the other, while beyond this is the ladies' cabin, which is large and comfortable, and is to be furnished in an elegant style as soon as possible.

From the ladies' cabin we ascend a stairway seven feet broad and enter the after cabin. This cabin is a spacious and well lighted room, being 132 feet long, 26 feet wide and 14 feet high. It will be lighted on the sides by large windows 20x31 of the best French glass, and also be lighted by a trunk sky-light, 117 feet long and 13 feet wide.

Forward of the wheel there are five stateroom on each side, all of which project into the cabin as far as does the wheel, making an unbroken side from one end of the cabin to the other. There is one stateroom on each side, abaft the wheel. These staterooms are to be well furnished and for the exclusive use of passengers, the hands of the boat having ample accommodations below. Forward the cabin there is a promenade of 137 feet, which will be covered by an awning. On the deck above the upper cabin there is the wheel-house and two rooms to be occupied by the wheelsman and mates.

All of the details have been looked to and nothing has been left undone to make this new boat most convenient and acceptable to the passengers.

Some twenty or thirty men are at work on her now, and are pushing forward as rapidly as possible. It is thought that she will be able to make regular trips by the first of June.

Taken all in all, the new steamer is the finest we have seen, both in regard to beauty of model and finish and the completeness of her appointments, and the citizens of Toledo may well be proud of her.

☞The Cincinnati *Commercial* has been hanging its hopes on Democratic promises, but is evidently not satisfied with the result. It says:

Will some one be good enough to enumerate the retrenchments of expenses in State offices instituted by the Legislature which has just adjourned, or in what quarter taxation has been reduced? We were to have both, and plenty of them, when the Legislature assembled in January. Will it not be necessary to get out a search warrant to find them?

☞The Fifteenth Annual Convention of the workers in the Ohio State Sabbath School Union will be held in the Presbyterian Church, at Tiffin, commencing June 3d, 1874, at 8 o'clock P. M., and continuing Thursday and Friday, June 4th and 5th. The Tiffin latch-strings will hang out on this occasion, and Railroads will extend their usual liberality to those attending the Convention.

☞A call is out for a meeting of the Ohio Editorial Association at Columbus on the 29th of May. The call says: "The profession should be given a character and dignity worthy its importance and influence." Just so; but how can the Convention give it either? "Character and dignity" cannot be bestowed, they must be earned.

☞The Committee appointed to visit the Constitutional Convention for the purpose of urging a change in the Article on Municipal Corporations, will attend to that duty next week. If they should succeed in making an impression on that body, they will be more fortunate than any other Committee has been. When men "know it all," it is of little use to talk to them.

☞The Constitutional Convention has adopted the Article on the Judiciary. It is substantially as we gave it some time ago—increases the number of Judges, but fails to facilitate the disposal of suits or to reduce cost bills.

Cigar Manufacturers in the Sixth District.

The books of Deputy Collector DAVIS, of the Internal Revenue office, show the number of cigars manufactured in this, the 6th, District for the year ending Dec. 31, 1873, to be as follows:

MANUFACTURERS.	MADE.	SOLD.
J. G. Holzworth	1,766,500	1,668,200
D. Maloney	393,50	351 8.0
Jno. Weber	50 800	44,200
Sternfield & Daliet	416,500	358,400
B. Tonnis	40,000	38,0.0
J. C. Klotz	136,5.0	125,8.0
S. W. Sage	12,100	12,1.0
G. C. Bender	106,4.0	101,500
P. Hamblin	92,500	87,1.0
H. Stock	21 4.0	19 0.0
J. E. Kinneman	8,30	8,100
A. Tyro &	175,3.0	172,300
Tigges & Hagen	54,1.0	51,100
W. Trenham	117,42	97,500
W. Rothoff	60,000	58,600
A. Wyershausen	59,0.0	57,000
J. Schuerman	50,6.0	48,0.0
Kruse & Boesbusch	26,6.0	24,0.0
J. J. S hotter	8,8.0	7,4.0
G. Trost	1,80	1,8.0
W. Welker	118,300	118,300
Dyer, Scripture & Bassett	693,1.0	689,6.0
J. Stentz	178,4.0	8,6.0
Birkenhauer & Dahl	527,750	471,0.0
R. Guhl	74,10	61,500
J. Dallet	23,200	16,500
N. Wedertz	67,000	54,0.0
A. Marac	120,2.0	103,200
R. H. Corer	6,900	6,200
N. Newnaum	21,500	19,8.0
J. Lundy	150,300	151,4.0
M. Friedeman	163,100	119,900
J. C. Willis	90 350	68,850
Weiser & Meunch	496,750	417,5.0
E. Hagnus	51,100	4,5.0
F. H. Figges	81,1.0	79,700
W. Breiag	10,6.0	10,0.0
J. Smith	35,300	33,000
Guhl &	83,300	64,200
J. Kullman	11,187	11,100
J. B. Kaser	24,000	5,8.0
C. F. Ainger	11,350	10,4.0
W. A. Titan	19 87	
H. A. Pogeomyer	106,000	73,0.0
Ferdinand Tyrola	119,0.0	99,0.0
Soby & Pelts	71,700	42,0.0
Bumburg & Hay	15,7.0	8,8.0
Westfall & Rice	8,0.0	4,7.0
J. S. Eisenhart	171,0.0	161,0.0

THE GRAIN TRADE.

Figures for Comparison—Buffalo as a Grain Market—Large Footings.

The annual statement of the Secretary of the Buffalo Board of Trade has been issued, from which are taken the following figures relative to the grain trade, which can but be of interest to many of our readers, who are interested in cereal crop movements:

The receipts of grain at the ports of Toledo, Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth, Detroit, and Cleveland, for the year 1873, aggregated 175,333,411 bushels—including flour reduced to wheat bushels,—the shipments for the corresponding period were 156,990,551 bushels. The cereal crop movement at same places for year ending July 31, 1873, was 170,870,905 bushels.

There were received from the West in Buffalo, by lake and the Grand Trunk Railroad, in the aggregate 73,636,595 bushels of grain of all kinds, and by the Lake Shore Railroad during the same period, 30,391,300 bushels—a grand total of over $104,000,000 bushels, including flour reduced to wheat bushels.

The quantity of grain handled by the Buffalo Elevators was 63,320,000 bushels of all kinds during the season of navigation.

The receipts of grain by all the canals of the State, at tide water (including flour reduced to wheat), were 49,264,700 bushels.

The number of elevators in existence in 1873 was 31, with a storage capacity of 7,215,000 bushels, and a transfer capacity of 2,715,000 bushels every 24 hours. To five of the elevators grain dryers are attached, capable of drying in the aggregate 80,000 bushels of corn every 24 hours. The elevators connecting with the Erie and Central Railroads shipped thereon over 10,184,000 bushels of grain from Buffalo.

Lake freights on grain from Chicago to Buffalo by sail, varied considerably during the year. The highest figure on wheat per bushel, and on corn 16 cents, the lowest 5 cents on the former and 4 on the latter.

The exports by the Erie Canal during the season, from Buffalo, were 50,722,156 bushels of grain; by railroads, upwards of 51,000,000 bushels for the year.

During 1873, about 330,000 barrels of flour were made at the 11 mills located in Buffalo; also 10,000 tons of millfeed and 5,000 tons of corn meal.

☞A strong effort is being made to induce the Constitutional Convention to leave the liquor question open for Legislative control, with power to regulate, prohibit, or license.

Columbus.

POLITICAL CHANGES GOING ON—COLUMBUS PRESBYTERY.

COLUMBUS, April 23.—The work of political decapitation goes on steadily at the Ohio Penitentiary, the new Democratic officers signalizing their devotion to civil service reform by turning out experienced and efficient guards in the institution to make room for favorites or local politicians, and yet it is estimated that not more than one in fifty of the applicants for these petty positions can be provided places.

The Columbus Presbytery yesterday elected R. J. Laidlow, the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of this city, delegate to the General Assembly which meets soon in St. Louis, and H. N. Robertson, former pastor of Westminster Church of this city, now of Westerville, alternate, F. A. Foster, of Lancaster, lay delegate, and Dr. C. Guerin, of Columbus, alternate.

An earnest discussion was elicited on the recent removal for political considerations, of the Rev. O. H. Newton, chaplain of the penitentiary. The successor of MR. NEWTON, as well as that gentleman is a Presbyterian. Rev. Mr. Robertson said the removal of Mr. Newton was an outrage. He had accomplished so much, making the Ohio prison, in its moral aspects, an example for the world, and his removal for political reason was unexcusable. There were speeches of like purport by others. Rev. W. E. Moore, R. J. Laidlow and J. M. Richmond, pastors of churches in Columbus, were appointed a committee to report resolutions on the subject and reported the following, which was adopted: "The Presbytery express their sincere regret that the exigencies of party party should be deemed to require the removal of a minister from a past of such importance and influence. The Presbytery would record its sincere appreciation of the work of Rev. Newtewn as Chaplain, and gratitude to God for the wonderful success which has crowned his labors. Under God he has been permitted to demonstrate the possibility of reclaiming the convict and leading him to the cross of Christ."

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Allen County.

Lima is to have a circus and menagerie on May Day.—Inauguration ball occurred in that city on Monday night.—Temperance lectures are in order.—Mayor Dunlevy has been presented with a token of friendship.—A Persian horse, valued at $3,000, has been bought by a Lima firm.—The grand jury for the May term is composed of the following: Elijah Williams, Auglaize; Geo. W. Bailey, Richland; John Rockey, Sugar Creek; J. C. McGinnis, Perry; Wm. Hardwick, Rienland; S. D. Snider, Jackson; P. Lawier, Ottawa; Jacob Moser, Ottawa; Wm. Courts, Spencer; Cyrus Marshall, Richland; John Reece, Ottawa; G. W. Richardson, Amanda; Paul Knuit, Marion; J. M. Anderson, Ottawa; John Brown, Richland.—Lima manufactures are being written up by the *Gazette*.

Williams County.

The Ladies' Temperance League of Bryan had their pickets out last Saturday, picketing the saloons.—The new Council has organized.—Liquor prosecutions are in order. The Agricultural Society has issued its premium list for this year.—A Grange was organized on Saturday.

Elmore.

ALMOST A TRAGEDY—OTHER NEWS.

An affair happened Thursday a short distance from Elmore, which almost resulted in a tragedy. A farmer came home either from Gibsonburg or Woodville very much intoxicated. After abusing the family, he took down a rifle and declared he would shoot his wife and mother. A struggle ensued between the parties in which the gun was broken, which circumstance, perhaps, saved the lives of two or three persons. Here is a strong argument in favor of the suppression of the liquor traffic.

The ladies were out on picket duty last night, pencil and paper in hand, taking names of persons entering saloons, but for what object, it is unknown. This morning a gentleman found a bottle of coal oil partly buried in saw dust against F. Schaufelt's icehouse which stands almost against his saloon. Whether it was done for a scare or the parties meant "business" I do no know. If it was done by those who are opposed to saloons, it certainly will not tally much in their favor. Good citizens will not countenance any such work. NIMROD.

April 25d, 1874.

Wood County.

Lovell's Grove P. O. has been discontinued.—Wm. C. Perrin has been appointed P. M. at Roachton.—Bowling Green wants a flouring mill.—Rev. Hadley, of Oberlin, has accepted a call in Plain township.—Lime is a Bowling Green staple.—A Tontogany Justice fined a liquor seller $20 and costs.—John Clark, of the same village, is charged with intent to kill.—The May term of the Common Pleas Court commences on the 5th.—Mrs. Latshaw, of Bowling Green, has presented a bell of 600 pounds to the Presbyterian Church of that place.—Fifteen marriage licenses were granted in Wood county during the month of March.

TONTOGANY.

SHOOTING AFFRAY—NO ONE INJURED.

Last Monday John Clark and a friend went into Wyman's saloon at Tontogany, drank some cider and half a pint of whisky, and went away. About two hours afterward they returned, Wyman being absent. During some conversation that took place with Wyman's clerk, Clark bet the drinks that the clerk could not hold him (Clark) on his back on the floor. The clerk took the bet, and Clark lay down and got up again in spite of the clerk's efforts to the contrary. Clark then claimed the drinks which the clerk refused, saying that Clark had already had enough. Loud talk ensued until Wyman entered and ordered Clark to go out of the saloon. He refused to go and Wyman went to mind the bar, procured a revolver, and fired three shots at Clark without hitting him. Clark being near a pile of milk checks, launched one at Wyman's head about the time the latter picked up the pistol, and continued to exchange crocks for bullets, until Wyman's supply of transferable lead gave out, when the little fun seems to have ceased for lack of means to carry it on.—*Sentinel*.

Maumee City.

EDITOR BLADE:—Things are very quiet in our city now. Saloon keepers are unannoyed by praying bands. They are dealing out the death potions daily and are chuckling over their victory. The women of our town bravely conducted the crusade until their weak-kneed husbands and brothers interfered, and promised to do the work more speedily and thoroughly which their prayers failed to do.

The plan proposed by these men—so far as an outsider can ascertain, for only a select few are known to the plan—is to scare saloon keepers and drunkards by threatening to prosecute them. A few of the wise ones of Maumee have pledged themselves to pay specific amounts for the prosecution of unfortunate drunkards and saloon keepers who may audaciously violate the law.

We have no faith in this secret policy.—Further, we don't believe one of those men have the courage to execute the law against a single drunkard or saloon keeper. Time will test the matter, for they will have abundant opportunity to shew their colors.

There is also a motion on foot to reduce our Union School to an ungraded school, or rather a business institute. It is thought undesirable to have the languages and natural sciences taught. Maumee people seem to be excessively utilitarian, and think "readin', ritin' and 'rithmetic" all that our youth need to fit them for life's duties.

The people could make no move more disastrous. The schools of this place are the pride of the people, and if the Board tears down instead of building up, it deserves the severest censure. OBSERVER.

April 24, 1874.

Wood County.

WEST MILL GROVE.

On the eve of the 9th inst., George Bunt a young man not yet out of his teens, while under the influence of liquor, tried to pick a quarrel, and not succeeding finally assaulted his brother-in-law, Mr. N. Kinaman. Young Bunt was soon afterwards arrested and fined $3 and costs.

Paul Riger, a saloonist here, was arrested on the 15th inst. on a charge of selling intoxicating liquors contrary to the laws of the State of Ohio, viz.: to minors, and was mulcted to the tune of $5 and the costs of the prosecution.

Justice Stearns, Esq., one of the wealthiest of our citizens, and for many years a resident of this township, removes shortly to Deshler, Henry county, Ohio, where he intends to reside, having already erected buildings there. His farms here will be left, I understand, under the supervision of his sons, resident here.

The temperance ladies of this village and vicinity are vigorously carrying on the work begun some time ago. A committee of six gentlemen were appointed on the evening of the 14th to visit the proprietors of those establishments in this town where intoxicating liquors are sold and ascertain, if possible, whether they intended to quit selling liquor or not. The committee reported favorably on the evening of the 18th inst. One saloon keeper will sell no more intoxicating beverages. Another said that as soon as his license expired—the 1st of May, 1874,—he would cease the nefarious traffic. The friends of the temperance cause in this section are encouraged and vigilant. A reinforcement of lady crusaders are expected here to night from Findlay.

S. Wooley has sold his house and lot in this village to B. M. Bower.

Mr. J. Everett has sold his town property to B. C. Harman. Mr. Everett intends to remove to the eastern part of this state where he resided formerly, next month.

Mr. B. C. Harman is building a wagon and carriage shop.

The diptheria is raging in this locality.

Some miserable thief or thieves stole 150 bushels of oats of Mrs. Pelton, a widow lady, living two miles south of this place, a short time ago.

Last night there was a heavy fall of rain here, and to-day the weather is balmy and spring like. A. C. B.

April 20th.

Huron County.

The Peak Family was in Norwalk Tuesday night.—Col. Kellogg has been re-elected Chief Engineer of the Norwalk Fire Department.—The next annual meeting of the Y. M. C. A., of Norwalk, will be held at their rooms on Wednesday evening, May 6th.—A Railroad meeting in the interest of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad, is to be held at the Court House, Norwalk, on Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

Edgerton.

EDITOR BLADE:—Some excitement was occasioned in our village to-day by reason of the Sheriff of this county notifying Hiner and Norris, (Marshalls of our village), Dr. J. Townsend, Rev. S. W. Dickinson, Rev. David Nagler, David Farnham, O. G. W. Eichelberger, Geo. W. Spangler, Wm. F. Roop, Jr., and nine others that they had been sued in the Court of Common Pleas by Geo. Jacobs and John Thiell, each in the sum of $1,000. the plaintiffs were arrested on the 3d of April by the Marshal and placed in the calaboose to sober off, and they now sue for personal damages and character. C. P.

April, 22d, 1874.

Allen County.

Wm. J. Davis has been appointed P. M. at Scotts Crossing.—Mrs. J. R. Hughs, of Lima, delivered a very able temperance lecture in Delphos last Sunday afternoon.—The Commercial House at this town is unoccupied.—Van Amburg's Menagerie will be in this county next week.—Delphos cast a vote of 537 at the late election.

Henry County.

The Napoleon Cornet Band is reorganizing.—The old and new councils of that town convened at the mayor's office on Monday.—On Monday evening last, the Women's Christian Temperance Union held a prayer meeting at the M. E. Church, to pray for the passage of the Temperance Ordinance by the Town Council.—Miss Stout, of Napoleon, got High the other day, and of course J. N. got Stout. But "how was that for high?"—Napoleon cast 532 votes at the last election.

Findlay.

EDITOR BLADE:—The new iron bridge over the Blanchard is now completed and presents a very fine appearance, and adds greatly to the convenience of the town. The erection of gas works is now being considered, and negotiations for the same are pending. At no time in the history of Findlay have improvements been made more rapidly than during the past year. Many of the business houses and public buildings compare favorably with those of larger places, all of which indicates the steady growth and importance of this place.

The temperance movement still continues here with good results. C. J. M.

April 21, 1874.

TO PATRONS!

☞All orders for Job Printing, Book Binding, Paper Boxes, or Stationers Supplies, should be addressed to

BLADE PRINTING & PAPER COMPANY, 134 St. Clair Street.

☞Letters concerning Subscriptions and Advertising for BLADE, AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, or LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE, should be addressed to

LOCKE & JONES, Prop'rs, Or THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

FOR CASH!

300 Bushels Choice Bottom

ONIONSETTS

FOR SALE, AT

Arbuckle & Ryan's,

78 and 81 Monroe Street,

TOLEDO, OHIO.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN—To Learn Telegraphy; operating; good paying positions at Railroad Stations, when qualified. Address, at once, "Metropolitan Telegraph Company," Detroit, Mich.

PIANO MUSIC!

10 Cents a Copy.

Address A. E. SCOTT, Toledo, O.

Send 3 Cent Postage Stamp when ordering. No Catalogue given.

SAVE MONEY!!

Save From 25 to 50 per Cent. by Purchasing Your

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT THE

MAMMOTH STORE,

No. 97 Summit Street,

Their new Spring Stock has just arrived. The Largest Assortment in the City to select from. Every quality of BOOTS and SHOES can be found at the MAMMOTH STORE, cheaper than any other House in the City. If you want to save from 25 to 50 per cent. on your purchases, don't forget the place, the

MAMMOTH STORE,

NO. 97 SUMMIT STREET.

BRANCH STORE---287 Broadway.

LEWIS YOUNG, Proprietor,

TOLEDO, OHIO.

TO HORSEMEN!

THE BEST BLOOD IN OHIO.

THE SPLENDID STALLION

Mansfield Golddust

Will Serve a Limited Number of Mares at

OAK GROVE FARM,

(NEAR TOLEDO,)

In Adams Township, Lucas County, Ohio,

At $15 to Insure.

For the Single Leap, $10.

DESCRIPTION:

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST is a Blood Bay with black points, and was foaled in May, 1868. He stands 16 hands high, is well Muscled, very Stylish and Symmetrical in form with fine trotting action. He took the FIRST PREMIUM at two years old, over all others in Kentucky. Took the First Premium at the Ohio State Fair in 1872, over 18 stallions of all ages, and has taken the First Premium wherever exhibited since he was two years old, being SIX FIRST PREMIUMS IN ALL.

PEDIGREE.

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST was sired by L. L. Dorsey's Golddust, he by Vermont Morgan, he by Gifford Morgan, he by Woodbury Morgan and he by the original, or Justin Morgan, he by True Briton, he by Mortan's Traveler, (imported), he by the celebrated English Eclipse, he by King Herod, he by blank, he by Old Cade. King Herod was by Tartar, his dam Cypron, by Blaze, by Flying Childers. Vermont Morgan's dam was the Chase Mare, sister to Hill's Black Hawk, by Sherman Morgan. Barnard's Morgan's dam was Old Bonaparte, he by Buirush, he by Justin Morgan. Golddust's dam was by the imported Arabian horse Zileadie.

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST'S dam was by the thorough-bred horse, Red Tiger, he by Sir Charlton, he by Sir Charles, he by Sir Archie. Red Tiger's dam was a thorough-bred mare by Old Grey Eagle.

Of the colts of Golddust's get, Rolla has trotted under saddle in 2:22; in harness in 2:21. Rocsa in harness, at 5 years old, in 2:35. Zilcadie won second money in 5 year old stakes at Buffalo, in 1872, in 2:27; and Fluty won the 4 year old stakes at the same time and place in 2:32. Lucille Golddust has a record of 2:26, whilst Robby Golddust won the 5 year old stakes at Chicago, in 1871, over all others, and the 4 year old Zilcadie distanced the field at the same time and place, and winning at Kalamazoo, Michigan, the same fall. These are a few of the many fast colts sired by Dorsey's Golddust.

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST will commend himself to all who desire first-class Road Stock. He is well worth the attention of Farmers and others interested in Good Stock.

☞Mares will be kept and well-cared for on Reasonable Terms, but all accidents and escapes are at the risk of the owner.

H. M. LOCKE,

Post Office Address TOLEDO OHIO

Important to Builders and Lumbermen

WALNUT, Butternut, Cherry, Ash, Whitewood, Oak, Sycamore, &c., &c., kept constantly on hand ready for immediate use, dryed by Beach's High Pressure Steam Process.

All grades and thickness of Walnut, Newells Bannisters, Flooring, Pannels, Wainscoting Coffin Setts, one inch to twelve inch plank; Ash and Oak Flooring and Door Stils, and Red Oak Finishing Lumber.

We are Agents for The United States Lumber Seasoning Company, using Beach's High Pressure Steam Seasoning Process.

☞Lumbermen and Manufacturers will do well to examine this process, as it is superior to all others in drying wood thoroughly, requiring less expense and time than by any other method.

A. ANDREWS, JR., & CO.,

No. 12 Ottawa St., Toledo

LEGAL NOTICE.

ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER and the heirs, devisees and legal representatives of Abraham Shoemaker, whose names and places of residence are unknown, will take notice that on the 27th day of March, 1874, John W. Fuller filed his petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Lucas county, Ohio, against them, alleging that he is owner and in possession of the east one half of the northwest quarter of section 35, town 9, range 5, Spencer Township, Lucas county, Ohio, and praying that his title thereto against defendants, and that said defendants be barred from any interest therein. Defendants are required to answer said petition on or before the 8th day of May, 1874.

JOHN W. FULLER,
By Bissell & Gorrill, his Attorneys.

NOTICE.

The heirs devisees and legal representatives of Jesse Hawley, whose names and places of residence are unknown, and William Job, will take notice that on the 27th day of March, 1874, Frederick Domrose filed his petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Lucas county, Ohio, against them, alleging that he is owner of south 33 acres of west half of northwest quarter section 17, town 9, R. 8, Lucas county, Ohio, and in possession thereof, and that defendants, who appear to have some interest or lien thereon, but in fact, have no interest, and praying that they may be barred therefrom and that his title may be quieted to said land. Defendants are required to answer on or before May 11 to, 1874.

BISSELL & GORRIL, Att'ys for
FREDERICK DOMMOSE.

WAITE & WILLIAMS,

78 Madison Street. - - - TOLEDO, O.

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

For Wrought Iron Pipe, Boiler Tubes, H. B. Smith & Co.'s Patent Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus, Knowles' Steam Pumps and Halliday's Patent Wind-Mills.

Dealers in

Gas Fixtures, Gas and Steam Fittings, and all kinds of Plumbers' Material. We make a specialty of Steam Heating Public and Private Buildings. Particular attention given to jobbing of all kinds.

New Photograph Gallery.

NO. 17 & 19 SUMMIT STREET,

TOLEDO, OHIO.

W. E. McKECKNIE wishes to announce to the citizens of Toledo and surrounding country, that he has Opened a Gallery of Photography and Fine Art at the above place, and has secured the assistance of Mons. O. Balcher, one of the most eminent Artists in this country. All Styles of Photographs made, plain, or finished in India Ink, Water or Oil Colors. Old Pictures carefully copied. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

WANTED—By the New England Copying Company, 50 agents to canvass every town and county in the United States. We pay a good commission; a small capital only is required to start. For full particulars address LE ' IS & MORGAN, Managers, No. 31 Summit street, Toledo, O.

THE COLVIN

Washing Machine!

Editorial from the Michigan Farmer,

JANUARY 20th, 1874.

We have in a former issue, directed attention to the Washing Machine invented by Mrs. M. P. COLVIN. Last week Mr. Colvin dropped into our office all of a sudden, and inquired if we had any washing to do; we hadn't any, but knew who had. So he and the machine were taken where there was considerable washing to be done, both for old folks and children. The machine, which is to all appearances a large tin boiler, was set on the stove, three pails of water poured into it to be heated to boiling point, and about half a pound of soap shaved into the water. As soon as the water boiled, Mr. Colvin took the shirts, where the neck-bands and wrist-bands were most soiled, and showed the girl how to just dip them in boiling water, cover them up on the table a few minutes to steam, then rub them well with soap; meanwhile the sheets, table cloths, etc., were put into the revolving cylinder, and then the shirts. We held the watch for just five minutes and five seconds, while the crank of the cylinder was turned with a slow motion. At the end of that time the clothes were lifted out, put into a tub of rinsing water, wrung out and spread out, and examined with the most critical eyes of all the women folks and pronounced "extra clean." The cylinder was filled again with a second lot, and the same result ensued. Then the boiling water was partially drawn off, and some cold water with a little more soap put in, reducing the temperature to a little over blood heat. The colored clothes and the aprons and frocks of two or three stirring boys were put in the cylinder, and in three minutes and four seconds they were taken out, rinsed, rung out and pronounced extra clean. In fact, an ordinary family washing was thoroughly cleansed and made ready to hang out in about twenty minutes from the time the water boiled, and the whole work was done without slopping or noise, or pounding, rubbing or exertion. If this is not a washing machine that will help in the household, then we would like to see anything that will excel it in that line. We endorse it as likely to become a requisite in every household, and it is our opinion that hired girls will be easily had when it is known that there is such a thing in the house.

Agents for this Machine are at Toledo, stopping at the AMERICAN HOUSE.

E. Fields and J. Rodgers.

☞All letters of inquiries will receive prompt attention.

SECRET ART OF CATCHING FISH

I WILL send a Recipe for Catching Fish in any waters, with certain success, on receipt of twenty five cents. No Humbug. Address PROF. FRANKS, 13th St., Toledo, Ohio

PLANK ROAD IMPROVEMENT NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition has been filed with the County Auditor, asking for the improvement of the road commencing at Air Line Junction Bridge, thence westerly along Wayne street, so called, to the Monroe turnpike; then commencing again on the section line road, near the northeast corner of Section nine (9), Town three (3) U. S. R., in Adams Twp., and thence west on said section line road to the N. W. corner of Section eight (8), Town three (3), U. S. R., by constructing a plank road eight feet in width of three inch white or burr oak plank, laid on suitable stringers and properly spiked or fastened. Also, that such grading, culverting and draining may be done as shall make a good and substantial road.

Samuel Blanchard, H. A. Boyd and Edward Upton, viewers and J. L. Stratton, surveyor, will meet at Air Line Junction on Monday, May 18th, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., and proceed to make a view and survey of the route of the proposed improvement, and report to the Commissioners on or before the 1st day of June, 1874.

By order of the Commissioners of Lucas County, O.

E. W. LENDERSON, County Auditor.
Auditor's Office, Lucas county, Ohio,
Toledo, O., April 20th, 1874.

101 & 103 Water St., Toledo, O. | 192 & 194 S. Meridian St., Indianapolis, Ind.

BOND & ALLEGHDICE,

DEALERS IN

Hides, Furs, Pelts, Wool,

AND

Plastering Hair.

Consignments solicited and prompt returns made at *Highest Market Prices*.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

BROOKS & LEWIS,

110, 112 & 114 Superior St.,

(MARKET SPACE)

Are now paying the highest market prices, in cash, for

Hides, Pelts, Wool Tallow, Furs, &c.

☞Consignments solicited. Prompt returns made. Steel Hide Rope and Plastering Hair for sale.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A BUSINESS MAN!

A GOOD Business Man, with a capital of from $2,500 to $5,000, can find a well established and good paying business in a county seat town in ohio, of about 2,500 inhabitants and but one hour's ride from this city. Books, Jewelry, Books and Stationery. It is decidedly a rare opportunity to step into an established business. Address OPPORTUNITY, Blade Office.

SONNET.

Alas! sweet life that thou must fly as fast!
Is there no breathing space for thee and me?
So much we have to say, and learn and see.
So late it seems since spring's glad moments past—
And now the leaves change color at the blast,
And the chill mists come creeping up the lea,
While one by one friends pass me silently
To the strange rest that ends this toil at last.
With them depart the splendor and the glow,
The fervor caught from meadow, mount and river,
The lovely light, purer than unstained snow,
That filled dear eyes and made the pulses quiver;
Ah! let me, then, call back the word I said—
'Tis better life should fly, since friends have fled.

LORENZO DOW.

The Removal of His Remains.

[From the Rochester Democrat.]

Forty years ago the body of the eccentric Lorenzo Dow was laid away in a cemetery in Washington known as Holmead's. Recently the board of health of Washington condemned the cemetery as an impediment to sanitary reform, and there immediately ensued a rivalry for the possession of the preacher's remains. A prominent Masonic lodge in the State of Connecticut—Dow having been a Mason during his life time—made endeavors to secure the remains for interment under Masonic auspices, either in Washington or elsewhere. The Methodist clergy of the city of Baltimore, about which city he had likewise served in his colportage, also took initiatory steps to have the remains removed and properly cared for. The Methodist clergy of Washington acted promptly, however, appointing a committee to see about the matter. "Rev. E. D. Owen, the pastor of the Union Chapel," says the Washington Republican, "was appointed chairman of the committee, and with his usual commendable energy went at once to W. W. Corcoran and stated the case, Mr. Corcoran being a known admirer of the deceased, who used to preach in the chapel formed by the forests which stood upon the ground now so elegantly adorned and christened Oak Hill. The millionaire at once responded generously to the announcement and donated a choice site in the cemetery on the banks of Rock creek, in which the remains of Lorenzo Dow will in all probability rest in honor until the last trump shall bid the fragments come again to form the glorified man." The old tomb of Holmead's, the *Republican* further informs us, was uncovered on the 8th instant and found to be of the old style with sideand end walls of brick, and covered with a stone slab over which was sprung a brick archway laid in cement. The stone slab bears the following inscription:

THE REPOSITORY
OF
LORENZO DOW,
Who was born at
COVENTRY, CONNECTICUT,
OCTOBER 18, 1777,
DIED FEBRUARY 2, 1834,
A. E. 56.

A Christian is the highest style of man. He is a slave to no sect; takes no private road; but looks through nature up to nature's God.

The removal of this slab revealed the remains. The skeleton was all preserved; the long snowy beard lay in life-like naturalness upon the breast bone, beneath which the vest was in good preservation and fully buttoned. The right sleeve of the coat was in preservation, and the greater part of the pants. The mahogany coffin had almost entirely crumbled, the largest portion being not eighteen inches long. The remains were carefully placed in a handsome modern casket, and removed at once to the vault at Oak Hill, from which they were to be taken for re-interment yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. At the first burial it is stated that the Masons took charge of the cortege, defrayed expenses, and laid the great prophet away with the ceremonies of the Order. The *Republican* adds this brief sketch of the personal appearance and career of Dow:

Much interest was excited in all his doings by his extended fame for his eccentricities. In personal appearance he is represented to have been thin, tall, and rather of haggard look. His beard and hair were alike, long and gray, mingled with much of white. He often preached in the older portion of the old Center market building, on Pennsylvania avenue, and subsisted entirely on such care and provision as those appreciating his mission might volunteer. Without particular identification with any church or conference, he journeyed from city to city, doing the mission work to the poor and neglected ones whom chance threw in his way. He was well known and much esteemed about the city of Albany, New York, and was well thought of in his native State, Connecticut. It is said that Mr. Dow made many wonderful historic predictions which have been realized.

Death of the Benicia Boy's Sister.

A special Berlin letter of March 17th, published in the London *News* of the 21st ult., contains the following announcement: Miss D. Heenan, the sister of the well-known American boxer, died some days ago in Berlin, literally of suffocation. She was undoubtedly one of the most corpulent women in the world, and had been for some time exhibiting her not uncomely features and her all too solid mass of flesh to the admiring Berlin public, together with a selection from the silver cups and other presents received by her from enthusiastic citizens and crowned heads during the course of her travels, when, almost without any previous warning, the poor lady's career was cut short in the way I have mentioned. There is an extraordinary demand just now in Berlin for phenomena of this class, and the enterprising person who had engaged the professional services of Miss Heenan showed himself at once true to time and up to the mark as a caterer for the reigning taste, for the very day following his bereavement he was provided with another mountain of breathing flesh in the place of the colossal defunct.

A Bankrupt Matter.

"Sambo, what your 'pinion ob de bankrupt law?"

"I'm unfurrate, Pompey."

"I imply for the appelation myself. Just explain him's principles."

"Why, you see here now, just len' me dat half dollar you got for whitewashins."

Pompey hands him the money, and Sambo deliberately puts it into his pocket.

"Dere den, now, I owes de shoemaker three shilling and you a half a dollar, besides de grog-shop bill. Now, dis half dollar am all de property I got. I devides him accordin' to de debt."

"Sambo, I takes dat half dollar back."

"Sambo, with amazzements. "You tink dis chile green? You gets jo' share wid de oder creditors"

During a social evil revival in the city of Glasgow, Scotland, it was the custom for clergymen to go about the streets at night, and to invite any poor unfortunate who might be wandering amid the lonely echoes to a midnight tea party, where prayer was mingled with hospitality. On one occasion a respectable and portly old divine found a young woman standing at the corner of a street in a rather undecided attitude. "Young woman," said he, "will you come with me to the house of prayer? I would save you from a life of misery here and damnation hereafter." "O, if you please, sir," replied the unprotected female, "I ain't a social evil; I'm only waiting for the bus."

Joaquin Miller found Geneva full of his countrymen. He drove to the nearest bar and asked the clerk to take him to some place where there were no Americans. The clerk looked at him for a moment then hopelessly up and down the lake, and away across toward Mount Blanc, and at last shook his head. Suddenly a new idea seems to strike him and he lifted his eyes toward heaven.

WOMAN.

LINES BY TOM MOORE, HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED.

When life looks lone and dreary,
What light can dispel the gloom?
When Time's swift wing is weary,
What charm can refresh its plume?
'Tis woman, whose sweetness beameth
On all that we

Farm, Garden and House.

The Colorado Potato Beetle Abroad.

In December, 1872, Col. Fred Hecker, of Summerfield, Ills., the well known and enthusiastic political agitator and tribune, sent to the Gartenlaube (Heft 3, 1873) an article. The article was a condensation, and in some parts a literal translation, from the Missouri Etomological Reports, my figures being copied to illustrate it. It has since been retranslated and the illustration recopied (and accuracy is not apt to increase with these processes, and certainly has not in these instances) for several English journals, over the signature, Fr. H. State of Illinois;" and since the original translator didn't think it werth while to indicate the source from which he drew either his information or illustration, it is not surprising that the Gartenlaube is left without credit in the translations. It is surprising, however, that the solid journals, like *Hardwicke's Science Gossip* and the *London Gardner's Chronicle*, should have been so easily led into the consideration of such myths as "Canthari's viniaris," "Doryphora decempunctata," &c. Some of the articles in the English periodicals on this "new enemy of the potato" close with the advice that "in the importation of seed of American potatoes, which is now carried on to a very large extent, the utmost caution should be exercised to prevent the introduction of the beetle to his country."

That there will be danger of the insect finding its way to Europe when once it reaches the Atlantic seaboard, no one can doubt; for the impregnated females will live for weeks, and even months, without food, especially in the spring and autumn, when they take most readily to wing. Such females alighting on outward bound vessels may easily be given free passage to European ports, and as they will be apt to land without passports, it would be well for the authorities to look out for and prevent such unwelcome excursions. I do not think there is danger of the insect being carried across the ocean in any other way, for the potato plants on which the eggs or larvæ might be carried are not articles of commercial exchange, and seed potatoes do not, as a rule, harbor the beetles. Now let our European friends profit by our sad experience with this insect, and, taking time by the forelock, endeavor to prevent its introduction into their potato fields. This end will be accomplished through the agricultural and horticultural societies which should make provision for the dissemination of correct information concerning the pest. A small card, giving a colored figure of the beetle, or of all stages of the insect, setting forth the disasters of its introduction, and appealing to the reader to assist in preventing such a calamity, would do good service, if posted in the cabins of vessels plying between the two countries, in the warehouses and seed stores of seaport towns, and in the meeting rooms of agricultural societies. Some such simple means of familiarizing the public with a possible enemy, should be adopted in a country like Ireland, which will perhaps be the first to receive the pest and would suffer most from it.

In Prussia the Government has adopted a system of agricultural teaching which other countries might well pattern by. Traveling teachers (Wanderlehrer) are appointed, one to each district of twenty or thirty square miles, whose duty it is to call the farmers together in their meeting houses, lay before them recent important facts in agronomy, institute experiments and implement trials, &c. With such a system the agricultural community can easily be made aware of possible danger, and a large bottleful of our ten-stripped potato beetles, which a St. Louis friend of mine took over there a year ago, did good service, in that the beetles were distributed, as exhibition specimens, to some of these traveling teachers.—*C. V. Riley, in New York Tribune.*

Mutually Dependent.

There is an inseparable relation existing between the interests of agriculture, mechanics and manufactures. Agriculture could not flourish without implements, nor could manufactories flourish without both, for the agriculture furnishes the material and the mechanic does the work. Each department of these great interests are so united, that whatever promotes the interest of one increases the prosperity of the whole; and it is equally true that the prosperity of them all united, is the interest of each separated.

However independent the agriculturist may seem to the casual observer, the fact must be admitted that the invention of the improved machinery now in use on the farm, enables the labor of one man to produce twenty times as much bread as he could have done two centuries ago.—We are indebted for this result to mechanics and manufacturers. The introduction and cultivation of any new agricultural product, or the introduction of some improved labor-saving method, whereby the farmer can produce an increased amount of any of the staple agricultural products, gives an impetus to mechanics, and the two to manufactures.—This, on the other hand, is equally true of the mechanical departments of labor, for the invention of means to save labor and increase the excellence of the product, is at once communicated to the other interests.

That agriculture is to the others what the main-spring is to the watch, the true motor or propelling power, is best evidenced when a general failure of crops or a famine occurs. Without agriculture, no wants would have been created, which are the measure of our civilization and progress. Agriculture has created the want, the necessity for the introduction of steam, which has done more directly and indirectly for agriculture, mechanics and manufactures, than any invention of any age or time. It is the production of the raw material that introduces machinery, for without this there would never have been a single manufactured article.

The main point in this argument, and the one of the most interest to our readers at this . . . Every improvement in machinery, tending to heighten the grade of perfection, does but so much to increase the price of the raw material, consequently benefits the grower; whereas, the grower, by obtaining finer grades of the raw material, but increases the inducement of the skillful mechanic to better his fortune by the invention of machinery suited to a superior article. For as soon as the agricultural department furnishes an extra material, it becomes the interest of the mechanical to furnish the necessary machinery for its manufacture. Each of these, by promoting its own improvement, but promotes the interest of the other; and in the exact proportion that these two are improved, will manufactures be advanced.—*Rural World.*

Hay-Tea for Calves.

The "Young Farmer" who does the agricultural writing for the Boston *Journal*—and some of it is very good—gives his experience in the use of hay-tea for calves in the following manner:

"Being obliged to buy another cow a short time ago, to keep along my supply of milk, I picked one out with a calf five weeks old at her side. The calf was by a Dutch or Holstein bull out of a seven-eighths Jersey cow, and was a very promising heifer, with a first-rate mink and in every way well formed. I could not bear to devote it to the butcher; and I was in a bit of a quandry as I had not a bit of milk, new or skimmed to give it. At last a neighbor suggested hay-tea. And hay-tea it has had. Not a quart of milk or a spoonful of meal since I got it, and it is doing as well as any calf I ever raised; grows finely, is fat enough, and seems to like its hay tea, and to be just as well satisfied with a full meal of that as it would be if it had taken its fill right from the cow. I never tried hay tea before, and never saw it made or fed out. I should have given a few roots or a little meal, but for a desire to see how the tea went without any other food, that I might know whether the calf thrived on that or on other food. Thus far, I am very well pleased with the result. It is not as much trouble to make the hay tea as to make porridge, and the cost is nothing. I cut my hay, the best and finest I have, about four inches long, and pour boiling water over it. Let it stand until about the heat of milk from the cow, then take the hay out and give it to the cow and the tea to the calf. One of my neighbors says I am making the hay worth more for the cow, and so getting a profit, beside raising the calf. At any rate, she eats it greedily. The longer the hay steeps before it ge's cool, the more strength there is in it. If I see no reason to change my opinion, I thing I shall try a few more calves in the same way, as I often have those that I would like to raise if it were not for the demand for new milk that will not leave enough for my wife to put in her tea at some seasons of the year. The first four months of a calf's life usually are more trouble and more expense, if the milk is reckoned at market rates, than the year afterward. Now, if hay-tea will answer every purpose, I shall count the cost as nothing at all, for I think the hay is but little worse for the cow, if any worse, when it is steeped only once. Shall report success again when the result is more decided. If any wish to raise calves and cannot spare the milk, let them try this plan.

Brood Mares in Spring.

A correspondent of the Michigan Farmer gives the following sensible directions: The best food for the brood mare is corn stalks, or good timothy hay, with 4 quarts of ground oats and wheat bran, equal parts, daily. The ground oats and bran not only enable the dam to make all necessary preparation to supply the coming foal with nourishment at the time when most needed, but keep her healthy and strong, and enable her to feed the growing fœtus on the very best kind of material to make the most bone and muscle. The dam should have moderate exercise, but it should be regular. If she is used in a team, she should not be driven faster than a walk, nor loaded too heavy, for in either case there is danger of injuring the dam and running the foal. She should be housed or sheltered nights, and in all stormy weather.

As foaling time approaches, she particularly needs the practised eye of the careful and experienced breeder. For she should be watched both day and night, as many a valuable colt has been lost that two minutes' labor, at the particular time, would have saved. As soon as the colt is dropped, the attendant should see that its head is free from the blanket, as it will otherwise soon smother or drown. The next thing is to sever the umbilical cord about 5 inches from the foal, and tie the end next the young colt with a string, to prevent bleeding; this, if possible, should be done before the dam rises, as many a foal has been ruptured at the navel by the dam rising before the string was severed. After the above has been promptly attended to, leave the dam alone with the foal for half an hour. If, at the end of that time, through weakness or any other cause, the young foal has been unable to secure its natural nourishment from its dam, the attendant with whom the dam is most familiar should lose no time in rendering the necessary assistance by holding the colt at the side, and putting the nose to the teats of the dam.

After the colt is able to draw its nourishment from the dam without the aid of its attendant, little need be done but furnish a shed, if the weather be in cement, and a good, liberal supply of hay or stalks, and a peck of ground oats and bran per day until there is a full bite of green spring grass.

Asparagus

Lay off so il at the bottom of the bed will have sufficient inclination to carry away water rapidly. Dig out a trench 4 feet wide and 2 feet deep. In the bottom cut a small triangular trench, 6 inches wide at top and 6 inches deep, which leads to an open drain or ditch. Cover the last mentioned small trench with clapboards, sawed off 12 inches long. Lay on and tramp down leaves to prevent any loose earth from getting into the drain. Begin filling by returning 6 inches of the first soil moved in digging, then put in a strata of whole bones, then 4 inches of rich earth raked from the surface of the woods then 4-inch stratums of manure and wood earth, alternately, until the trench be full; then fork the whole up so as to mix the earth and manure for the first 10 inches in depth. Now set your plants so that the crowns will be level with the surface. Set 4 rows 12 inches apart every way. Drive posts along the borders of the bed, saw the heads off 6 inches above the surface, to which nail boards or planks 6 inches wide and fill into the box 4 inches more in depth of woods earth and stable manure, in equal parts. After taking off a crop of early lettuce or radishes, dress the bed with 2 lbs. of salt to every foot in length of the bed. In each succeeding February remove the earth nearly to the crowns, and add a fresh dressing of earth, manure and salt. A bed thus formed will last and give abundant crops for 20 years.—*Philip's Southern Planter.*

Good vs. Poor Farming.

The country needs a big wheat crop and liberal prices. We hope for both the present year. There is a cheerful prospect for all good farmers. We have had gloomy times. It has required strong faith to keep on improving the land, paying high wages and getting low prices. But those who have now got their land dry, clean and rich, are in a condition to reap the reward of their faith and practice. This is the great lesson taught by all agricultural history and experience. Do the work as cheaply and economically as possible, but do it, and do it thoroughly. Slip-sod farming; resorting to temporary expedients; cheeking weeds, instead of killing them; sowing when there is no reasonable prospect of getting a good crop, and doing this year after year is about the meanest business an intelligent man can engage in. Farming is a pleasant, profitable, honorable and eminently useful occupation—but it must be good farming. Poor farming with no efforts to improve the land and the stock is forlorn drudgery. Farming is essentially slow. The husbandman waiteth patiently. He must look ahead. He lays plans and does work for the future. And the better he plans and the more he works and the farther he looks ahead, the more pleasure will he have day by day and the greater will be his ultimate profit.—*American Agriculturist.*

Housing the Family Carriage

There is a common and very vexatious complaint from parties who store their carriages in the same building with their horses, or in damp carriage houses of poor varnish. This will happen even after the best material and varnish have been used, for no varnish can stand the action of the steam arising in a stable where horses are kept. When a varnished carriage is exposed to an atmosphere of ammonia, arising from an insufficient Legislature to pass a law providing for the examination before a jury of twelve men of all persons indicted who may be supposed to be insane at the time of the finding of the indictment, and if three-fourths of the jury find the person insane, then the person shall be taken to an asylum. It is for this purpose that the Blackburn case is now being tried before Judge Gray.

MYSTERY OF A WILL.

The Romantic Story Ground Out by a New Orleans Reporter.

[From the New Orleans Bulletin.]

When the reputation of New Orleans as a future emporium had traveled across the water, and strangers from all parts of the world began to flee here, a gentleman residing on one of the Antilles caught the prevalent fever and came to this city to pay court to Dame Fortune. Fifty years ago, the Fourth District was not what it now is. The palatial residences and beautiful gardens there now were not dreamed of, and even at Jackson street open columns stretched away, leaving the eye to wander off to the old Delachaise plantation. Of a thrifty disposition, the gentleman had saved money, and, accordingly, invested it in a square of ground, which has since become a very center of refinement and wealth.

He purchased some slaves, and after putting up a dwelling, which still stands, he went through the groove of a quiet life, and one spring morning, as the mocking birds were holding a carouse in the neighboring orange trees, he gently stole into the other world and out of this. He had a favorite slave, a house girl, who was deaf and dumb, for whom he had a kindly feeling, and when his will was opened it was seen that he had made her a legatee. He gave her one lot of ground, and her freedom when her eldest daughter should arrive at a certain age. The rest of the square he gave to an old maid relative, who had followed him from the West Indies. Time rolled on, and this maiden lady, knowing little of business, asked the advice and counsel of a relative of hers, who was then engaged in business here, and who now is a wealthy, retired merchant.

This merchant began gradually to assume more and more the management of the old lady's affairs, and it was not long before he was master in the premises. He paid the taxes, rented out portions of the square for tillage, and hardly gave the heiress the necessaries of life. At last the time was fast approaching for the old slave and her three daughters to become free, and something had to be done to prevent it. He therefore sent the oldest out of the State and sold her, for she was the only one who knew anything concerning the will, and so the track would be hidden. The mothers and three daughters he kept in slavery over twenty years, and retained possession of a lot donated to them by their dead master. The war came on, and after the emancipation proclamation the daughters and old dumb mother remained about the old place a long time.

In 1866 the old slave died and the three daughters went out as servants. Years passed on, and it was only through a garrulous old lady who had been, over a quarter of a century before, a witness to their master's will, that they learned of their ownership of the ground and their bondage through fraud. They have now obtained legal advice, and their attorneys are preparing to sue the retired merchant for the land and $50,000 damages for keeping them in slavery for eighteen years. It is said that great interest in their behalf is shown by some prominent families up town. Rolling in luxury, their hard task-maker has laughed at their demand for the ground, and will make no reparation. The lawyers are hard at work searching through old dusky manuscripts, finding out aged witnesses; and our courts will soon have a cause celebre.

The mills of the gods grind slowly,
But they grind exceedingly fine.

Bee Keeping for Farmers.

Some have adopted bee keeping as the business of life: and these have mostly attained a flattering success. Others engage in it as a pastime and amusement chiefly. Apiculture has made great advances of late years. The intelligent bee keeper no longer consigns his favorite to a hollow log, or rude box, nor what is even worse, to any of those absurd contrivances which have proved the ruin of thousands of happy colonies of bees, and provoked the disgust of their unfortunate owners. But providing himself with some form of movable comb hive, well constructed, and having a sufficiently capacious brood chamber (or main apartment) and suitable arrangement for surplus honey, he enters upon the pursuit with a fair prospect of success. Those who have once learned how to keep bees will not soon abandon the pursuit.—*Western Agriculturist.*

Tropical Vegetation.

A Panama paper gives a striking illustration of the vigor and rapidity of vegetation in the tropics, by referring to the bushes and trees growing in the ruins of the burnt Aspinwall hotel at Panama. It is scarcely more than two years since this conflagration occurred, and yet there are now growing within the walls trees at least 30 feet in height. They belong to what are called trumpet trees (Cecropia,) and the branches are said to be crowding out of the highest doors and windows.

Miscellaneous.

LIFE.

We are born; we laugh; we weep;
We love; we droop; we die!
Ah! wherefore do we laugh or weep!
Why do we live or die?
Who knows that secret deep?
Alas; not I!

Why doth the violet spring
Unseen by human eye?
Why do the radiant seasons bring
Sweet thoughts that quickly fly?
Why do our fond hopes cling
To things that die?

We toil—through pain and wrong;
We fight—and fly;
We love; we lose; and then, ere long,
Stone dead we lie;
O life! is all thy song
"Endure and—die?"

—*Barry Cornwall.*

A MUSICAL PRODIGY.

An Indiana Phenomenon—Who She Is and What She Has Composed—One Who is Favored of the Gods.

In the advance sheets of *Benham's Musical Review* for May, a sketch of unusual interest is given in the history of a musical prodigy, named Rose Mansfield Eversole, who is but 4 years and 7 months of age. She is a native of Indiana, born in Washington, Daviess county, Ind., at present living in Dayton, O. The first evidence given by her of any peculiarly marked musical organization occurred as early as when she was but four months old, when she invariably gave every token of delight in both vocal and instrmental music. This continued to increase with each day of her life. When she was seven months old, her mother would place her before the keyboard of the piano, a circumstance which always filled her with the liveliest satisfaction. While thus seated she never pounded the keys after the ordinary infantine manner, but touched them one at a time in short arpeggios, and always in harmony. There has never been the least semblance of teaching bestowed upon her, it having been wisely decided by her parents to let her take her own course in all matters relating to music. One day shortly after this, her mother hearing her crying, asked her what the matter was. The little one, wiping away the tears, robbed out: "Mamma, I tant dit 'gin a body." She had heard "Coming thro' the rye," and in trying to arrange it for the piano, met with no slight difficulty, as may easily be imagined. During that year she gradually improved, and toward the close of it arranged and played the "March in Norma," which she had heard, and which struck her young fancy. When she was about two years and three months old, she played the old tune, "Amsterdam," correctly at the first attempt, and without a single particle of instruction.

She composed when but three years old "My First Polka," the "Rose Bud Waltz," when only a month older, a sonatina and a march when four years of age, all of these pieces being published in the May number of the *Review*. If a tone be sung to her, she will immediately reproduce it upon the piano, without hesitation and without hunting about for it. No matter how far apart two tones may be, it makes no difference to her, she will give them immediately. Vocal music is a source of great delight to her. She attended the opera troupe by the Kellogg troupe last fall, and heard the "Bohemian Girl." This performance inspired her with perfect enthusiasm, and on her return home she sang and played, "I dreamt that I dwelt in Marble Halls," trying to imitate Louise Kellogg even in the final trill and high tone introduced in the cadenza. "Faust," also pleased her greatly, and she remembered the "Flower song," and played it the next day. The writer of the article in *Benham's Review* states that he has seen the prodigy, and knows whereof he writes. In conclusion he says: As we have already hereinbefore stated, no "forcing" process has been or will be, resorted to by the parents of this little prodigy, but nature will be permitted to work her own perfect work. That she is inspired by a genius almost unparalleled, is a fact needing no argument in confirmation, and that this genius, if genuine, as it needs must be to work such glorious results thus prematurely, will bring forth its full fruition, is as certain.

A Curious Trial.

A rather interesting trial is now progressing at Columbus, Ohio. In the year 1870, a young girl named Mary Jane Sovell was found dead in a lonely place some few miles away. As she had been last seen alive in the company of a young man named J. S. Blackburn, he was accused of murdering her, and was arrested. His story was that they loved each other, but that as he was a married man and could not marry, they had agreed to take poison, and thus be united in another world; that, in accordance with this agreement, they had taken poison, but while she was killed, his dose did not affect him. He was tried at the fall term of Court and found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to the penitentiary. His brother, who is a prominent lawyer in Cincinnati, took the case to the Superior Court, and the case was remanded for a new trial on the ground that certain evidence tending to prove insanity had not been admitted. For three years the case was dragged along, until this winter his lawyer brother succeeds in getting our

"Nasby" and the Woman's Movement.

[From the Springfield, O., Republic.]

Mr. D. R. Locke, of the Toledo BLADE, performed distinguished service during the late war in creating the personage known throughout the civilized world as the "Reverend Petroleum Vesuvius Nasby," whose weekly letters so accurately represented the culture, spirit, tendencies and purposes of the American Democratic Copperhead that the persons of this class ready, in some instances, accepted him as their exponent, although it must be admitted that they regarded him as somewhat indiscreet in the avowal of his principles! It is true that one Connecticut gentleman of the Copperhead persuasion declared that Nasby was doing the party more harm than good, but this respected denizen of the land of steady habits was an exceptional case. "Nasby" having done much toward placing the opposition during the war in its proper light, and thereby making Copperheadism (which was not, necessarily, Democracy, as there were many thousands of Democrats who were quite as patriotic and devoted as Republicans) distasteful to the people—many good citizens have expressed the hope that his powers of sarcasm might be wielded in behalf of the great reformation now in progress, and that hope, we are glad to say, is being fulfilled in a reasonable degree, from week to week, in the columns of the WEEKLY BLADE, and we have transferred them to our columns, one of the articles appearing in this issue.

The true characters of the American saloon keeper and the saloon lounger are brought out in a strong light and clothed in appropriate language, and the great, vital acts growing out of the hurtful and deadly traffic are so conspicuously put that a fool, although drunk, cannot evade their teachings.

We thank Mr. Locke, in behalf of the public, for entering upon this new line of effort and using his peculiar and matchless style of humor in behalf of so worthy a cause.

A Solitary Twin.

The "Fat Contributor" furnishes the Utica *Observer* the following strange story of "a twin":

"There was a woman out West who gave birth to one twin,—just one; that's all there was of him. She never had another solitary twin so long as she lives. He was a melancholy child from the first, and wore such a lonesome look. He always seemed to be watching and listening for somebody who never came. He appeared to realize that he wasn't altogether—that he was a kind of human parenthesis with one bracket gone—animated dumb-bells and one dumb-bell missing—a "pair" that could not beat deuces and hardly worth drawing to. He used to moan in his sleep and paw around on his pillow for his missing brother. When that boy grew up he was different from any boy that I ever knew—that is to say, any one boy. He seemed more like two boys—at least, he was altogether two-boys-teous for one. If he had a fight it was with a boy twice as big as he was, for he seemed to feel, somehow, as if there was two of them, or ought to be. He always managed to get two pieces of pie at the table, just as if one was for the other of him who wasn't there, and there was a thin pretext of taking care of it for him; but he always took care to eat it I noticed. He only half learned his lessons, and double-entry book-keeping nigh about set him crazy, because, as I told you, there wasn't but half of him there, and he couldn't double entry. He wouldn't sleep with any other boy because, he said, it crowded 'em. He grew up, but he never got married. Once or twice he attempted to court a girl, but left her when it was only half done, as though that other twin of his would be along and court the other half. I don't know what became of him, I heard that he died from sheer loneliness, but I only believe half I heard of that boy anyhow. If he be dead, you can bet he is only half dead."

Death of a Millionaire.

The Paris papers announce that "Mme. Lenoir Jousseau," who has just died at her mansion in Paris, has left her fortune —10,000,000f—to the Paris hospitals. Mme. Lenoir was the widow of a very remarkable man, who had been proprietor of the Cafe de Foy, in the Palais Royal, from 1815 to 1830. When the allies entered Paris after Waterloo, and for many years after that, the Cafe de Foy was par excellence the one fashionable cafe in Paris. Blucher took coffee there, and it was the favorite spot Bonapartist officers used to resort to to challenge the officers of the allied armies. The Cafe de Foy ceased to exist years ago; but M. Lenoir had retired in time, and enjoyed his fortune for many years. He was man of artistic tastes in spite of his humble beginnings, and was honored with the friendship of Horace Vernet and Ary Scheffer. He had formed a splendid collection of works of art and articles of virtu, remarkable especially for its snuff-boxes. The whole of the collection is left to the Louvre.

GOSSIP.

"I have helped bury every man that ever sold me a drop of liquor, except one, and I am after him night and day," was the cheery good natured remark of a temperance orator at Springfield, Mass., the other day.

A New York politician, in writing a letter of condolence to a widow of a deceased member of the Legislature, says: "I cannot tell you how pained I was to hear that your husband had gone to heaven. We were bosom friends; but now we shall never meet again."

Miss Bessie Stewart, the Nevada Senator's daughter, drives a modest basket phaeton, with a liveried tiger, and a pale green streamer floating from her whip, in admirable contrast to her piquant brunette face. It is said that the condition of her marriage, is that she shall not be taken away from home.

"I thought you were born on the 1st of April," said a husband to his wife, who had mentioned the 21st as her birth-day. "That's just what all my friends think," said the wife. "Why are they so unanimous on that point?" asked her liege lord. "On account of my choice of a husband," was the quiet reply.

Upon the ceiling of the handsome Cosman Hall, recently dedicated at Florence, Mass., by the Free Religionists, are the fresco portraits of John Brown, standing for progress; of Humboldt, representing science; of Rubens, symbolizing art, and of Shakespeare, representing literature.

It is claimed by persons who have had experience of the climate of southern Europe that the winter climate of Florida is superior to it in its beneficent influences upon invalids, especially those whose tendencies are to consumption.

There are 6,005 male artists and 799 male sculptors in England and Wales, no less than ninety-two of the former and sixteen of the latter being over twenty-five years of age. The female "painters, artists," number 1,064, of whom ten have reached seventy-six years.

The Austrian government has permitted the employment of women in various branches of the post office at Vienna and in the vicinity. The pay is to be a florin for each complete day's work of eight hours. No extra work will be allowed, and the women are not to be employed before six o'clock in the morning or after nine at night.

The West is noted for its admiration of the fair sex. An Iowa Justice of the Peace refused last week to fine a man arraigned before him for kissing a girl against her will, "Because," as he remarked, "the plaintiff is so temptingly pretty that nothing but an overwhelming sense of dignity, and the responsibility of its oath, has prevented the court from kissing her itself."

It was at a party that some young ladies were discussing the relative benefits of the sparrows and the worms, when one of the fair ones appealed to young Fizzleton, who had just joined them, and had not caught the drift of the conversation, "which do you think the worse, worms or sparrows?" What did the stupid brute do but innocently answer: "I don't know; I never had sparrows."

Artemus Ward, in one of his lectures, used to tell of an old frontiersman who had built him a comfortable cabin and was living alone with his wife and family far away from all civilization. On returning from a protracted hunt one day, he found his cabin burned by the Indians, his wife and children gone, and the bones of his stock in the ashes of his stable. The old squatter gazed upon the scene for a moment, Artemus said, and then murmured in tones of anguish, "How ridiculous!"

William M. Evarts, Esq., at a public dinner lately, told this good story on himself: A few summers since, at the urgent request of one of his younger daughters, he sent up to his country place in Vermont a donkey for her use. She had read about donkeys, but was not familiar with their pecuniar vocalism. The animal's strange noise inspired her with the profoundest pity for his evident distress. So she wrote to her father: Dear papa. I do wish you would come up here soon, my donkey is so lonesome."

A performance of educated fleas is at the present time attracting much attention in Berlin. At a recent exhibition, one of the most accomplished of the insects, obeying a sudden impulse of nature, sprung from the table and took refuge on the person of an illustrious lady. The exhibitor was in despair, as the truant was his best performer, and said he would be ruined unless it could be recovered. The lady good naturedly retired to an adjoining room, and, after a few minutes' absence, returned with the flea between her thumb and forefinger. The exhibitor took it eagerly, gave one look at it, and then, with visible embarrassment, said, "Your Highness will pardon me, but this is not the right flea!"

The Noble Record of Mrs. Coran.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

A lofty record is that of Mrs. Louis Coran, of Bay City, Michigan. Twins, and twins again—four; and then triplets—three and four are seven; and all within the incredibly brief period of five years! Woman, when she has a white man's chance, is, as any unprejudiced philosopher will tell you, a greater man than man is himself. Where is the man who can point to seven little angels crowded into five years, and cause ecstatically exclaim, "I am the mother of these!" Even Francis Bacon, who, as Macaulay assures us, possessed the most exquisitely formed intellect that was ever vouchsafed to one of the children of men, could not have done it. When woman deliberately makes up her mind to accomplish wonders, she never fails of the achievement. You may browse for ages upon the pages of her dictionary, and you'll never stumble over the word fail.

TURF NOTES.

The second annual meeting of the Columbus Driving Association occurs July 1, 2, 3 and 4. Premiums $10,000.

The four mile and repeat race to have taken place between Thad Stevens and Joe Daniels is off. The latter returns to the East.

Elmo has won every race he has trotted since his stay in California, and his owners challenge remains without takers.

Erastus Corning, Jr., has refused $40,000 for George Palmer. This horse will not trot again in public, it is said.

Among the horses named for the $10,000 stallion race are Independent, Smuggler and George Wilkes.

The stallion Wilkes Booth has been sold to John McKee, of Woodford county, Ky.

The Fearnaught Driving Association of Romeo, Mich., hold their initial meeting June 30 and July 1st and 2d. Premiums, $7,000.

The young trotter Turnbull has been sold to James Howell for $20 000. This horse has been kept in the dark and has no public record.

The trotting mare Tennessee died of lockjaw in New York, a few weeks ago. Her record is 2:27 1 2.

A twenty-mile trot was announced for this month between Mattie Howard and John Stewart, for $1,500 a side, at Oakland Trotting Park.

Alden Goldsmith's trotting horse Gloster, which made a record of 2:23 last season, fell into a ditch recently and sustained slight injuries.

"I will trot the stallion Bashaw, Jr., against any stallion that has been in the stud, one month after the season, at Bishop's Trotting Park, near Baltimore, Md., or Pimlico track, for $2,500 or $5,000 a side, play or pay." (signed) A. F. Fawsett, Baltimore, Md., March, 1874. Record—mile heat, 2:21; two mile heat, 5:02.

John Lovett brought suit against Wm. Lovell for boarding, training and driving American Girl, Lady Wells and Lady Lovell. The amount involved was something over $1,000. The case was tried in the Marine Court by Judge Spaulding on Wednesday last, and the Judge dismissed the suit on the grounds that the horses were kept and driven for a wager. Mr. Lovell's lawyer pointed out that the statute made it illegal to keep and use horses for gambling purposes, and the Judge recognized the fact. He decided that Lovett was a party to the illegal transaction, and therefore had no grounds for complaint.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

The proprietors of a leading drug store in Washington give public notice April 2 that for 1874, the clergy of all denominations in Washington and Georgetown are invited to drink soda and mineral water free during the season.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Food for Infants

As every mother is proud to see her child grow strong and healthy, we advise her to feed it on RIDGE'S FOOD. It is the favorite diet in England, and will soon be the every-day food in this country for children.

FARMERS,
In These Hard Times,
GET THE
BEST AND CHEAPEST.
THE
American Farm Journal
Furnishes as much and as good reading matter as the $1.50 Agricultural monthlies, and is furnished at
75 CENTS PER YEAR.
Address, LOCKE & JONES, Toledo, Ohio.

Dustin's Celebrated Band Instruments.
BOOSEY & CO., Sole Agents.
9 East 14th St., New York.

THE CONFESSIONS OF AN INVALID
Published as a warning and for the benefit of young men and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. Written by one who has cured himself, and sent free of charge. Addr ss NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Box 133, Brooklyn, N. Y.

$2500 A YEAR made with our splendid COMBINATION PROSPECTUS.
Represents 50 different books, wanted in every family. Agents wanted in every county and town in the United States, to make a permanent business on these works.
SALES SURE and PROFITS LARGE
Complete outfit sent post-paid on receipt of $1.50, enabling you to commence at once. For outfit and full particulars address JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers, Phila., Pa.

NEW ILLUSTRATED PUBLICATION, "EVERY MAN THE FOUNDER OF HIS OWN FORTUNE; OR, HOW TO GET RICH." Unequalled on earth as a guide to WEALTH, or for the canvasser to sell. Dates from "Panic Hard Times" and the "Great Temperance Movement." Agents' profits 100 per cent. Single copy, by mail, 25 cts. Circulars with testimonials free, in which we refer to Agents who sell 1000 copies per day. D. C. WALKER & CO., Office, 81 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

"WIDOWS' TRAPS & MAIDENS' TRICKS." A book for everybody. All about the fair but frail N. Y. women. Regular "eye-opener"—Sec. Nebraska Perfume Stone, Ex. Magic Photographs, Ex. Magic Keys, &c. W. EVANS, Hart's Falls, N. Y. Mention this paper.

A 3-CENT STAMP will secure a copy of THE LADY'S FRIEND, a large illustrated literary and fashion paper, sixteen pages and only $1.25 per year, and a $5 chromo free. Great chance for agents. Address "Lady's Friend" Pub. Co., Chicago, Ill.

$.300.000
MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES!
Legalized by State Authority, and
DRAWN IN PUBLIC IN ST. LOUIS.
Grand Single Number Scheme of 50,000 Nos.
DRAWS THE LAST DAY OF EACH MONTH.
CAPITAL PRIZE, $50,000!
10,000 Prizes, amounting to $300,000.
Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2.50.
The Great Combination Scheme, with a Capital Prize of $20,000 and 20,346 Prizes, amounting to $20,317. Draws every saturday during the year.
Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2.50.
Address for Tickets and Circulars,
MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Managers,
P. O. Box 708. St. Louis, Mo.

"PSYCHOMANCY or Soul Charming." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affection of any person they choose instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess free by mail, for 25 cents, together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, &c. A queer book. Address T. WILLIAMS & Co., Publishers, Philadelphia.

Rich Farming Lands!
For Sale VERY CHEAP by the
Union Pacific Railroad Company.
The Best Investment! No Fluctuations! Always Improving in Value!
The Wealth of the Country is made by the Advance in Real Estate.
Now is the Time!
MILLIONS OF ACRES
of the finest lands on the Continent, in Eastern Nebraska, now for sale, many of them never before in market, at prices that Defy Competition.
Five and Ten Years Credit given, With Interest at Six Per Cent.
The Land Grant Bonds of the Company bear 6 per cent. interest. For full particulars given, Also,
THE PIONEER,
A handsome illustrated pamphlet, containing the Homestead Law, sent free to all parts of the world, by addressing O. F. DAVIS, Land Commissioner U. P. R. R. Co., OMAHA, NEB.

E. H. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Grain Commission Buyers, TOLEDO, OHIO.

FARMERS,
In These Hard Times,
GET THE
BEST AND CHEAPEST
THE
American Farm Journal
Furnishes as much and as good reading matter as the $1.50 Agricultural monthlies, and is furnished at
75 CENTS PER YEAR.
Address, LOCKE & JONES, Toledo, Ohio.

FARMERS,
In These Hard Times,
GET THE
BEST AND CHEAPEST.
THE
American Farm Journal
Furnishes as much and as good reading matter as the $1.50 Agricultural monthlies, and is furnished at
75 CENTS PER YEAR.
Address, LOCKE & JONES, Toledo, Ohio.

FARMERS,
In These Hard Times,
GET THE
BEST AND CHEAPEST.
THE
American Farm Journal
Furnishes as much and as good reading matter as the $1.50 Agricultural monthlies, and is furnished at
75 CENTS PER YEAR.
Address, LOCKE & JONES, Toledo, Ohio.

THE
Consolidated Sales Record.
AN invaluable office book for every merchant and manufacturer, of whatever grade.
A most ingeniously arranged Record for daily sales, enabling the dealer to compare daily, weekly and monthly sales, or the aggregate for the year, to any given date, on a single page, for NINE YEARS. Also, containing a general summary of purchases, sales and collections for each month.
No Systematic Business Man can Afford to do without it.
Read the following opinions:
FROM BALDWIN, THE CLOTHIER, NEW YORK.
Your "Consolidated Sales Record" is one of the most useful, labor saving books in our office. Any merchant who sees it cannot fail to appreciate it. Respectfully,
O. S. BALDWIN, The Clothier.
FROM TEFFT, GRISWOLD & CO., NEW YORK.
Messrs. A. T. Babbitt & Co.,
DEAR SIRS:—We have now in use one of your "Consolidated Sales Record," which we find to be a most convenient book, enabling us to compare our sales of the present day and month with the corresponding ones of the past year, without the trouble of referring to old books and records. We can safely recommend the work to the merchants and tradesmen of the United States, as a most useful and complete book, supplying a want which has long been felt, and sold at a price allowing it to come within the reach of all.
Yours very truly,
TEFFT, GRISWOLD & Co.,
413 and 415 Broadway, New York.
PRICE, $2.00. Sent post-paid on receipt of price.
☞ Liberal discounts to canvassers.
Address, LOCKE & JONES, Publishers, Toledo, Ohio.

20 Sheets of Choice Music, $1.00
Why throw away money on high-priced Music when you can select from our Catalogue of 700 pieces! Any 20 sheet Duns, or of Dime Series, mailed on receipt of $1 Dollar. Send for all booksellers, and can be ordered through any newsdealer. Send stamp for Catalogue. Address BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, Publisher, 438 Third Avenue, New York.

BIRLOW'S INDIGO BLUE.
Original and Unexcelled for Strong Cotton.
Put up at Williamsport's Dyes Shops, No. North Second St., Philadelphia. Every Dyer and Druggist should sell it, and every housekeeper buy and use it.
D. S. WILLIAMSPORT, Proprietor.

WRITING MACHINES.
10,000 SOLD THE LAST 30 DAYS
Write expressly for the service and please with freedom's hand. No change of pen or holder. Can be carried in vest pocket; talented; not of wear out; worth price as a curiosity, if not for use. Sent, by express prepaid, for $1 by W. EVANS, Hart's Falls, N. Y. Say where you saw this.

WORKING CLASS. Male or Female, $5 a week guaranteed at home. Better inducements by capital. Improvements and valuable outfit sent free to all. Address with six cent stamp, name P. O. and State, H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Me.

TO THE LADIES.—A 32-page book containing secrets of importance of great interest to females, sent free for two stamps. Address MRS. H. METCALF, Marion, Va.

News of the Week.

WASHINGTON.

The President on the 18th sent the following message to Congress:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives:

"Herewith I transmit the report of the Civil Service Commission authorized by the act of Congress of March 3d, 1871, and invite your special attention thereto. If sustained by Congress, I have no doubt the rules can, after the experience gained, be so improved and enforced as to still more materially benefit the public service and relieve the Executive, Members of Congress, and heads of the Departments from influences prejudicial to the good of the Administration. The rules, as they have heretofore been enforced, have resulted beneficially, as is shown by the opinion of the Members of Cabinet and their subordinates in the departments, and in that opinion I concur; but rules applicable to officers who are to be appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate are in a great measure impracticable, except in so far as they may be sustained by the action of that body. These must necessarily remain so unless the direct sanction of the Senate is given to the rules.

I advise for the present only such appropriation as may be adequate to continue the work in its present form. I would leave to the future to determine whether the direct sanction of Congress shall be given to rules that may perhaps be devised for regulating the method of the selection of appointees, or a portion of them, who need to be confirmed by the Senate. The same amount appropriated last year would be adequate for the coming year; but I think the public interest would be promoted by authority in the Executive for allowing a small compensation for special service performed beyond the usual office hours, under the act of 1871, to persons called into the service of the Government. "U. S. GRANT.

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, April, 18, 1874."

The House Committee on Appropriations and Commerce held a joint meeting on the 21st on the subject of the proposed continuance of the contract to the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., for a semi-monthly mail service between San Francisco and China, at an additional subsidy of $50,000 per annum. It was agreed that each committee should appoint a sub committee of three, who, in connection with a sub-committee from the Committee on Postal Affairs, will consider the subject, and report to their respective committees what action should be taken. The Secretary of the Navy will also be invited to express his views.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations has decided to postpone action on the subject of the Centennial until the House shall have acted on the $3,000,000 bill, as reported by Mr. Kelley, and made the special order for May 5th.

Representative Poland reported from the Judiciary Committee on the 21st a bill relative to the Utah Courts. It provides that the United States Judges, Marshal and Attorney shall discharge the duties pertaining to all Courts, thus dispensing with the duplication of such officers by the Utah Legislature, and as a consequence depriving the Probate Court of the civil and criminal jurisdiction which it has exercised under the Mormon authority, and in conflict with that of the United States. The bill also makes changes in the mode of selection of jurors. The United States Judge, Clerk of the Court and Marshal are required to draw jurors from lists prepared in a manner specified, free from Mormon influence. Mr. Poland will call up the bill in a few days.

The report submitted to the House on the 21st by Mr. Hurlburt, on the bill to charter a double track railroad, recites various features of the existing railroad system, and says the company proposing to build this great freight road will accept the low rates of freight agreed upon by the committee; 15c per bushel from Chicago; 18c from St. Louis, &c.; and the company asked the government to guarantee its five per cent. bonds at the rate of $20,000 per mile. And while the committee is not in favor of railroad subsidies, it thinks proper that the latter should be fairly submitted to the American people. It therefore reports the bill without any recommendation.

The French Minister, it is reported, has received such instructions from his government, as will lead to the confirmation of the postal treaty between France and the United States, lately discussed by the Minister and the Postmaster General, the basis of which is the liberal concessions heretofore refused on the part of France.

Hon. Milton Southard, of Ohio, has introduced a bill repealing the law authorizing an increase in the President's salary, and fixing his compensation at the old standard of $25,000. The bill is intended to bring the matter fairly before the House, where the Constitutional issue is involved, as well as the policy of the repeal can be clearly discussed. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Morton, in conversation at his private room, in speaking of the veto, remarked that he believed that the result of the veto would be a greater expansion of the currency than that contemplated by the Senate bill. It might not be done this season, but it would come by and by in answer to the demands of the people.

There are infinite rumors concerning the Secretaryship of the Treasury. The latest is that Richardson is to be appointed Judge of the Court of Claims and Patterson, of Philadelphia, or Beale, of Chester, Pa., is to succeed Richardson. The friends of Delano now state that he would not consent to a transfer to the Treasury.

The President has signed the bill providing for the issue, temporarily, of army supplies to the people on the Lower Mississippi, who are in danger of starvation.

The Supreme Court gave a decision on Friday in the case of the North Missouri Railroad Company *et al, vs.* McGuire, error to the Supreme Court of Missouri. This was an affirmance of the judgment of the Supreme Court of Missouri, holding that the State had not relinquished its right to tax the property of the road, and that therefore the tax complained of did not impair any obligation of contract on the part of the State. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion. The Chief Justice dissented.

Some time since, Mr. Monroe, from Ohio, introduced into the House a bill which, while it was intended for the District of Columbia, contains an important principle in regard to the liquor question. Heretofore, it has been almost impossible to convict any person of selling liquor on account of the impossibility of proving actual sale. If the prosecutor did not witness the sale, or did not taste of what was sold, a dismissal of the case was sure to follow. The bill of Mr. Monroe makes the finding of the implements and furniture of a bar-room prima facie evidence of liquor selling, just the same as finding appurtenances upon any premises will convict of keeping a gambling house. The bill also declares that whenever the board of police shall become satisfied that a person to whom a license has been granted for the sale of liquor is an unfit person to continue such sale the license shall be revoked.

General Butler has been interviewed on the veto. He said he had not read the veto, but could not see how President Grant could get around his own act of last fall in issuing the twenty-six millions of reserve. In fact, he did not understand it, unless Grant had gone back on himself; adding, "Well, if the President will deny his own acts, let him do it."

The House Judiciary Committee on the 24th inst., decided to report as an amendment to Poland's Utah bill, a provision requiring the Governor of Utah to appoint a commission who shall have the making up of the jury list. The list shall be composed of citizens of the United States, who have resided at least one year in the Territory, and from these lists all jurors shall be drawn in open Court. The Committee also agreed to report a bill authorizing each Circuit and each District Court in the United States to appoint an official stenographer at a salary of $8 per day.

In the Howard Court of Inquiry, the government rested its case on Friday, closing with the examination of Assistant Adjutant General Vincent. Gen. Howard commences his defense on Monday, and expects to occupy a week.

A Washington dispatch give the opinion of Sir Edward Thornton, filed on Wednesday last, in the case of Rafael Aguierre vs. the United States, awarding that the motion heretofore made by the agent of the United States to dismiss and reject this claim be allowed, and the claim was accordingly dismissed. This was the case of the class known as "Indian Depredations Claims" against the United States, the aggregate of which amounted to some $31,000,000. Mexico asserted the liability of the United States mainly by reason of certain provisions of the old treaty of peace of 1848. The United States, through their agent, maintained that if any liability attached to them under that treaty on this account such liability was released by the Gadsden treaty of 1853. The Commissioners having disagreed upon the questions raised, by motion of the agent of the United States, who referred the matter to the umpire for his decision with the result above indicated. It was upon this question that the Commissioner on the part of Mexico, M. Guzman, caused a dead lock in the business of the Commission, and was recalled, being succeeded by Manuel Seamacola. The interruption of business at one time threatened to render void all the work of the Commission, so that the removal of this obstacle will now facilitate the labors of the Commissioners on the part of the United States and Mexico.

A Paris dispatch states that Thursday Frank Riggs and Wm. Payne, Americans, went to the Belgium borders to fight a duel, but the police interfered and the duellists returned to their residences. Words spoken about a young lady is given as the cause of the meeting, but the real reason is said to be an affray between the fathers of the young men a fortnight ago in the Washington Club at Paris.

Messrs. Arnold, Wolf & Villard, members of the counsel of foreign bondholders of Frankfort, have arrived, with a view of arranging the differences between several classes of American bonds now in default, and of arranging with companies for terms of accommodation or in case of resort to legal proceedings, to protect the claims of their bondholders.

Frederick Schuchardt & Sons have begun suit in the Supreme Court against the Lake Erie & Louisville Railroad Co., to recover an indebtedness of $430,000 and interest, arising upon unpaid promissory notes.

Some of the more prominent Eastern members manifest much anxiety to secure some compromise in order to restore harmony in the party. They express a willingness to co-operate in all proper ways to secure such a compromise, and think the West is entitled to more than it has received. One of the suggested means of compromise is the passage of the House free banking bill, with something like the Foster amendment.

The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs recommend that persons making proposals for furnishing Indian supplies, be compelled to deposit with the Commissioner a check for at least five per cent. of the amount involved in the contract, as a guarantee of good faith. And in the event of non-compliance with the terms of the contract the amount to be forfeited. This is substantially the system inaugurated in the Postoffice Department to prevent the filing of "straw bids."

A proposition is broached to create a new office of Commissioner of Education for the Indian Territory, at a salary of $2,000 per year.

The Senate Judiciary Committee have rejected the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to refund to the purchaser the moneys received from the sale of lands sold for direct taxes in the insurrectionary States, if they have been evicted therefrom prior to May 9, 1872.

Monday being the day fixed for eulogies upon the late Senator Sumner, the galleries of the Senate chamber were densely crowded long before the hour of writing. A bust of the late Senator, recently finished by Preston Powers, was placed in a conspicious position and appropriately draped. Vice-President Wilson was present, but did not occupy the chair. Prayer having been offered and the Journal read; Boutwell said, in accordance with the notice previously given, he now submitted to the Senate the following resolutions and asked their consideration:

Resolved, By the Senate that that, as an additional mark of respect to the memory of Charles Sumner, long a Senator from Massachusetts, business be now suspended, that the friends and associates of deceased may pay fitting tribute to his public and private virtues.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be instructed to present these resolutions to the House of Representatives.

The resolutions were agreed to, and Mr. Boutwell then began his speech.

THE EAST.

A tornado and thunder storm passed over the city of Erie, Penna., about 3 o'clock P. M. on the 20th. A man was killed by concussion, there being no marks of lightning or other injury on him. Several buildings were unrooted. A church bell was swept from its tower, and carried a distance of 150 feet. Vessels were torn from their moorings at the docks, and lumber piles were picked up and generally disturbed. The storm lasted out a few minutes.

The Mayors of Brooklyn, Jersey City and Newark announce that they will promptly forward contributions for the relief of the sufferers by the flood in Louisiana. Mayor Havemeyer has not made any movement yet in the matter.

The reception to Sir Lamptoa Lorraine, at the N. Y. Army and Navy Club, on Tuesday evening, the 21st, was a fine affair. At 9:30 the guest arrived, accompanied by Captain Jones of the Royal Navy, and at present attached to the British legation at Washington. Captain Lorraine was introduced to General Hancock, President of the Club, by General Aspinwall, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. General Hancock in tendering the hospitalities of the Club, said he spoke for the American soldiers in saying that the name of Lorraine would be honored as long as noble deeds were worthy of the plaudits of the honorable. In reply Captain Lorraine expressed his gratitude for the treatment he had received while in the United States. He did not believe in the twaddle about blood being thicker than water, but he believed that the English and American people appreciated each other. Letters regretting inability to be present were received from President Grant, Admiral Porter, Secretary Robeson, General Sherman and others. A large number of prominent public men were present.

Dr. Samuel G. Howe, resident Commissioner of the Samana Bay Company has forwarded to the directors a detailed statement of the proceeds of the new government of San Domingo with respect to the company. He says the Dominican Government made non-payment of the rent on the pretext for the ejection of the Company, but the real, though secret cause of the action, is determined by the British and European powers, acting through their commercial and political agents to prevent the prevalence of the American influence and institutions over San Domingo and the surrounding island by means of the Samana Bay Company. In the meantime, let the real friends of the great plan for the developments of the vast resources of magnificence of the Island, under the American influences and institutions for extension of commerce, for the spread of freedom, for the destruction of slavery in Cuba and Porto Rico, not abate a jot of hope or heart in following the road already opened for it. It is well known that the Samana Bay Company was the result of the labors of such persons during the last score of years.

The N. Y. Herald publishes a list of warrants drawn for contingencies in Comptroller Green's office between November, 1872, and September, 1873, and says it appears to be as necessary to investigate frauds under reform as under Tammany rule. One investigator received over $2,500 in about three months, another over $5,500 in nine months, and still another got $3,500 in the same time, beside $2,000 additional from the Board of Apportionment fund. The Herald says the taxpayers should investigate Investigators, and adds that the Comptroller's office cost last year, for running expenses, $75,000 more than in 1868, under the corrupt ring rule.

At New York City a Havana letter says it is rumored that several decrees will be issued by the Captain General. One of them will be to fix the price of gold at 50 per cent. premium, and any one suspected of having taken part in any transaction above this figure will be tried by court martial. A forced loan of $200,000,000 is also talked of, as well as the payment of all duties in gold.

At Harrisburg, Pa., April 25, Governor Hartranft has signed the Revenue bill, imposing a new system of taxation upon all corporations of the State, including a tax of three cents per ton on all coal companies, as also a tax upon dividends.

The New York Butter and Cheese Exchange has protested against the new article, oleomargarire, being called butter and sold as such. The Exchange says the future of the American butter trade demands that the two be kept separate.

At Boston, Mayor Cobb has authorized the Mayor of New Orleans to draw a second ten thousand dollars contribution.

THE WEST.

Old man Bender, now in jail at Salt Lake, has been identified through photographs of him sent to Kansas, and will be taken there. The young man arrested as his son has been released, proving to be a deserter from the army.

At Chicago, Illinois, arrangements are being perfected to have a grand display and celebration on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the new Custom House on the 24th of June. It has been decided that the invited guests of the city on the occasion should be the President of the United States and his Cabinet, the Justices of the Supreme Court, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the General of the Army, the Admiral of the Navy, the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, the Judges of the Supreme Court of Illinois. Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan will be requested to act as Grand Marshal, but the immediate ceremonies in laying the corner stone will be under the control of the Masonic Order. The Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias will also take part.

At San Francisco, April 22d, the State Convention of Grangers was in session with C. W. Colby as President. There are 300 delegates present. The proceedings are secret.

At Cincinnati, April 23, the Railroad employes on the Louisville Short Line struck on account of the Company being behind in the payment of their salaries. Rumors are current that the strikers are letting water out of the tanks and are tearing up the track.

At East Saginaw, April 23, an enthusiastic meeting in the interest of the woman suffrage movement was held in the M. E. Church in that city. A permanent organization was effected and the following officers elected:

President—Mrs. C. L. Whiting.

Vice Presidents—Mrs. S. S. Garrigues, Miss L. Johnson.

Recording Secretary—Mrs. Jas. Gamble.

Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. C. V. DeLand.

Treasurer—Mrs. C. K. Robinson.

About forty ladies and gentlemen signed their names as members. Among the most prominent gentlemen who signed their names are Hon. J. F. Driggs, Col. C. V. DeLand and Dr. S. S. Garrigues. Committees were appointed to canvass the city for members.

At Indianapolis, April 22, at a meeting of the workingmen the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we the Trades Unions and Workingmen of Indiana, in mass meeting assembled, thank Senator Morton and our representatives who have so nobly supported the interests of the Western States in the recent financial debates in Congress.

Resolved, That we urge that they give no consent to an adjournment of Congress until some satisfactory financial relief be granted to the industrial interests of the great West.

At Chicago, April 25, a Committee appointed by the Board of Trade to solicit subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers by the flood on the Lower Mississippi River, collected between $2,500 and $3,000, which will be immediately forwarded to New Orleans, and will be followed by further contributions, as the Committee are hard at work, and there is a very general disposition to give liberally.

Official return made to the Bureau of Statistics show that during the quarter ending March 3, 1874, there arrived at San Francisco 1,719 immigrants, of whom 1,431 were males and 138 females; under fifteen years of age, 258; fifteen and under forty, 1,272; forty and over, 89. Of the total number arrived, 76 were from Mexico; Australia, 218; Sandwich Islands, 30; Tahiti, 15; Vancouver Island, 70; China, 210. Their occupations were as follows: Butchers, 7; blacksmiths, 4; bricklayers, 9; bakers, 2; clerks; 23; cigar makers, 2; carpenters, 2; farmers, 39; laborers, 1,234; merchants, 16; musicians, 6; miners, 61; machinists, 2; mariners, 6; weavers, 3; without occupation, 187. Died on the voyage, 3

THE SOUTH.

The 20th was appointed by the negroes of Louisville to celebrate the anniversary of the 15th amendment. Some difficulty arose as to the arrangements, and the better portion of the negroes withdrew altogether. In the afternoon about 100 negroes assembled and marched in procession through the streets. These seem to have been the worst negroes in the city. At Hancock and Chestnut streets one negro left the procession, went into a grocery store at the corner and took $5 from the money drawer. The alarm was given, and policeman Fowler attempted to arrest him. Several negroes in the procession interfered with the arrest, and Fowler was knocked down three times. He was finally rescued by some young men, who came to his assistance. A force of police collected, and a few squares further on arrested eight negroes in the procession. The other negroes then commenced throwing stones at every white person on the street, injuring more or less some 18 or 20 men and women. None, however, seem to be dangerously hurt. The police again rallied and arrested several more negroes.

In the case of the negro rioters of Louisville, Kentucky, in the City Court on the 21st, N. R. Harper, a colored lawyer, volunteered to prosecute the offenders. Several of the number were fined and placed in such heavy bonds as is equivalent to a year in the work house. The better class of colored people denounce the outrageous conduct of the procession.

A singular suit is now in progress in the Chancery Court of Louisville, Kentucky. A woman named Ellen Goodwin has followed a well known gentleman of that city, Major John Throckmorton, for twenty-three years past, shadowing him everywhere, even when business called him to distant cities. She was brought before the court last week on a writ of *de lunaco inquirendo*. The woman seems remarkably intelligent on every other subject, and has written much for New York periodicals. Major Throckmorton claims that he never injured her, and has letters from Miss Goodwin to the same effect.

The following dispatch to the Associated Press shows that the flood in the Onachita Valley has not abated, but is increasing:

MONROE, La., April 24th.—It is impossible to give an idea of the extent of the overflow here. The water is higher than ever known. The town is an island 2½ miles long by half a mile wide from which there is no exit except by boats or swimming. From the crossing of Railroad and Desard streets back, is one mile wide. Seaboats come and go from Oakley's. People living in the rear have been driven in; all vacant houses are taken and several families are living in the Court House. Business is almost completely suspended, but the houses are open. Fully one thousand people are in town and have not enough rations nor money to buy. Stock of every description is gathered in town and they are starving on Desaird Island. Almost all plantations are under water. Of 1,000 acres Capt. Phillips has out only about one hundred and fifty. What has transpired below we know nothing. Pargond's home place is submerged two feet in the yard, Trenton is under from Crossley's residence up beyond the business houses of the town. Cotton is brought in and goods sent out on flats. At Heads and Standery's residences the water is two feet deep in the yards; on the river bank front the fences are nearly all washed down. A steamboat could be run down Cotton street. The river rose one inch last night. It rained slowly since daylight, and is still raining. There are no crops to speak of, and but five days' work has been done along the river in four weeks.

In the hills the land is washed badly, and what has been done toward the crop has been labor thrown away. What the people are going to do God only knows.

[Signed] GEO. W. MCCRANIC,
Editor Onachita Telegraph.

The Secretary of War has decided to issue 20,000 army rations daily for 25 days, and also a proper supply of army clothing for the destitute people in the overflowed region about the Mississippi. The distribution is to be made by committees agreed upon by the authorities in New Orleans. The cost to the Government will be $90,000, and the Secretary has asked Congress to appropriate that amount to meet the expenses.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

At London, England, suit to recover $500,000 salvage has been entered against the steamship L'Amerique, by parties who picked her up and brought her into Plymouth. The vessel has been taken in charge by the law officers to await the result of the action.

A dispatch says that the London journals deprecate the inflation of United States currency, but think it will be followed by a flow of bullion to this country.

Only one opinion prevails in moneyed classes, namely, that President Grant's veto of the finance bill will act beneficially on the American credit. Prominent bankers, bullion dealers, brokers, and the largest industries applaud the President's action.

A correspondent of the London Herald at Paris reports that the veto message is extremely well received by French financiers, bankers and merchants.

The House of Commons has voted a reduction of the income tax one penny on the pound, and the abolition of the horse license duty, as recommended in the annual budget. The India budget estimates the extraordinary expenses of the Government for the fiscal year 1874-5, on account of the famine, at $32,500,000, and proposes a loan of $42,500,000 to meet any demand.

The London Post says that President Grant has once more saved his country from a great peril. His veto deserves as much applause and gratitude as the victories of Vicksburg and the Wilderness.

In the English House of Commons on the 24th inst. Mr. Smollet said that the suddenness of the dissolution of Parliament is deserving the censure of the House. He characterized the act as a coup d'etat, by which the last Government sought unconstitutionally to retain power. He declared that Gladstone resorted to a stratagem which was ungenerous to his friends, insolent to his opponents, and barely honest to the nation. Mr. Whalley seconded the motion.

Mr. Gladstone sigmatized the assertion that the dissolution was secretly planned as untrue, absurd, and impossible, and challenged a repetition of the word "trickster," which had been applied to him, and upon the refusal of Smollet to repeat it, he charged him with lack of decency and manliness. He defended the act of dissolution, which he declared would have been more inconvenient had it been postponed. On concluding, Gladstone left the House. The motion was negatived without a division. Much excitement was manifested during and at the close of the debate.

At London, April 25, Hugh McCulloch in a communication to the Times, praises Gen. Grant's veto of the Finance bill, and recommends a return to the policy of contraction, which he pursued when Secretary of the Treasury.

The Times editorially says. "To British eyes the apparently innumerable inflation of currency is hazardous, proceeding fraught with peril to prosperity, and even to a unity of the American commonwealth. But it is not denied that no other country in the world could do what America has hitherto done with its finance. It is law with American nature to expand and develop in every possible direction."

France.

A telegram says: Baron Gustave de Rothschild, Austrian Consul General in Paris, is reported dangerously ill.

Venezuela.

At Havana, April 22, advices from Venezuela to the 12th say that Julgar, Governor of Maracaibo, had fled from the province, the people having revolted against his despotic rule. He went to the Island of Cuba, thence to Kingston. It is reported that President Blanchio has offered him a mission to France, to keep him out of the country.

Advices from Mexico state that the pearl fisheries of the Gulf of California have been divided into four sections, to be worked in succeeding years.

The law for the preservation of oysters in the Gulf has been passed.

Spain.

According to official reports from Puerto Principe, on the morning of the 5th inst. an insurgent force of 2,000 infantry and from 300 to 400 cavalry appeared before the encampments of Cavildo de Alleaga and Cegan, attacking the fort on various sides. At 2 o'clock most of them retired, leaving only a few scouts around the fort, who also disappeared at dusk.

Five of the Insurgents were seen to fall on the northern side and three on the southern side. This place is in the immediate vicinity of Puerto Principe.

The volunteers in one of the numerous blockades in the environs of Puerto Principe being short of water, 28 of them offered, or were ordered, to bring in a supply from Logan, in the vicinity; but they had hardly gone beyond rifle-range when they were attacked by the Cubans, and 25 out of the 28 were killed. The surviving three only succeeded in escaping through their swiftness of foot.

Jose Orteora Echeveira, Minister of State of the Cuban Republic, went to Washington last week to petition Congress, it is said, for the formal recognition of belligerent rights for his countrymen. He consulted Aldama, President of the Cuban Junta, before starting.

At Madrid, it is reported that the Carlists have paroled all their prisoners.

Russia.

A letter from St. Petersburg gives some particulars of the disorders in Poland, growing out of attempts to force the inhabitants to attach themselves to the Russian National Church. The priests of twenty-six Parishes, in the government of Siedles, were all thrown into prison for refusing to carry out the orders of the Russian Greek Church.

The peasants refused to recognize Hessian priests or attend church, whereupon they were sent there by force. In some places, the peasants stoned the priests, and in the village of Crate a disturbance was made and several soldiers and officers were wounded by pikes and stones. The soldiers fired on the peasants, and a large number were killed. In the village of Peratulin a similar disturbance took place, in which several officers and many soldiers were killed, and some 57 peasants shot down. The prisons at Seidles and other chief towns are crowded with prisoners. The inhabitants of the troubled districts were sentenced to be beaten, the men to receive 50 blows, the women 25, while children received 10 blows each, without distinction of age or sex. Some women who were violent in their language received as much as 150 blows.

A London letter says the Czar is expected at the Hague on the 12th of May at the celebration of the King of Holland's 25th anniversary, and will arrive in England a few days later. A story is told that there has been serious difficulty requiring even diplomatic interviewing in regard to the rank and precedence of the duchess of Edinburgh. At all events there seems to be some disappointment at the Clarence House. It is said the Duchess has been struck by a sudden change from cordial demonstrations, which graced her arrival and the humdrum obscurity into which she has since fallen. Nobody knows her or takes any notice of her except in Hyde Park.

The Arkansas Trouble.

About five o'clock on the 21st inst., the colored troops under command of Colonel White, paraded the streets, preceded by a brass band. After marching around several streets, they were halted in front of the Metropolitan Hall. The band played a lively air. The troops fronted the hotel and yelled for Governor Baxter. He appeared on the balcony, and made them a speech amidst the wildest cheers. He stated that an insurrection had broken out, and the archives of the Government were in the hands of the insurgents; that they had been called together for the purpose of vindicating the rights of the people of Arkansas, not the rights of Elisha Baxter. He stated that he was making preparations for and intended to assert his rights as Governor of the State. He counselled them to be patient and quiet, conduct themselves orderly, and in due time the proper order would be given them to assert their rights. At the close of the speech, the band played the "Red, White and Blue." By this time, Main street, above the head of Colonel White's column, at the intersection of Main and Markham streets, was filled with men, principally Brooks' sympathizers, who were looking on. The sidewalks were also crowded, and the upper stories of all the buildings around either had armed men in them or citizens. Colonel Rose was sitting on his horse in the center of the street.

When the band ceased three cheers were given for Colonel White, and he made a short speech, addressing the Governor. He stated that the colored men had come here to see that Baxter was reinstated in the State House; and, let it take one day or one year, they would stand by him. All they prayed for were orders to take the State House. At this time there was again the loudest cheering, and the band commenced playing. Just then Colonel Rose rode up to Colonel White, and said something about making a hostile demonstration. At this time some one fired a shot into the Baxter crowd, which was rapidly followed by others from the direction of the crowd standing near the Metropolitan Hotel. This action caused the Baxter men to return the fire. The colored troops rapidly retreated from the streets, and the firing was very lively for a few minutes, the Baxter men running up the street, and the others giving way. Amidst this Colonel Rose rode rapidly to the City Hall, called out his company, barricaded the street temporarily with a hook and ladder truck, and formed his men behind it across the street in solid column, to prevent an advance by the Baxter men. About two hundred shots were fired. The streets were cleared of men in a short time.

A special to the St. Louis Democrat from Little Rock gives the following account of the street skirmish to-night: Baxter and H. K. White having just finished addressing the accumulated mob of excited insurgents from the balcony of the Anthony House with the usual incendiary harrangues, Colonel Rose, surveying the outlook, mounted a white horse. Without any previous warning several shots were fired at Colonel Rose from among the insurgents. A company of regulars stationed at the hall in the next block, at once dashed out, dragged a hook and ladder carriage, removed the wheels, and in an instant, as it were, had formed a barricade. Some 40 or 50 shots were fired from the insurgents, and several innocent and inoffensive people were shot and immediately removed. How many were killed I am at this moment unable to gain. D. F. Shell, a prominent citizen and an insurgent sympathizer, was killed. Daniel O'Sullivan, a newspaper man, was shot, and some six or seven others. Upon the firing of the first shot the lookers-on broke in terror from the scene. The men upon the awning and window seats retreated pell mell to the cover of the buildings, hurried, rallied upon the Metropolitan, and the streets were emptied within a space of three minutes. The insurgents broke and ran in the greatest disorder for their several quarters, and although the drum was beat to quarters, not a man responded. In ten minutes not a man was to be seen upon the streets but the United States troops and a few stragglers. The forces at the State House rushed to their several defensive positions, but did not fire a shot, being removed from the scene of action, and although eager to be led to the fray, were restrained by the good judgment and coolness of their officers.

Major Hall, who was shot in the head, has since died.

The St. Louis, Missouri, Republican's Little Rock special in speaking of the [illegible] on the 21st, substantially corroborates the Associated Press account, and adds that a man wearing a U. S. soldier's cap, and supposed to be Col. Rose's orderly, closely followed that officer with a revolver in each hand which he rapidly fired into a crowd of Baxter's troops and citizens. A fire was then opened by several of Brooks' partisans, and Baxter's troops supposing the fire came from the Federal troops, whom they were ordered not to attack, fell back, but when the true character of the attack was know they returned the fire. The plan of the Brooks party was to rest behind their barricade, while their lines were stationed between the Federal troops and Baxter's troops and Baxter's forces were to draw fire upon the Federals.

The following telegraphic correspondence took place on the 22d:

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., April 22.

To the President of the United States, Washington:

As I cannot move with my troops to assert my claims to the office of Governor without collision with the United States troops, which I will not do under any circumstances, I propose to call the Legislature together at an early day, and have them settle the question, as they alone have the power; but to do this the members of the Legislature must have protection from you and a guarantee that they may meet in safety. This will be a peaceable solution of the difficulty, and I will readily abide by the decision of the Legislature.

ELISHA BAXTER,
Governor of Arkansas.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, March 22.

"Hon. Elisha Baxter, Little Rock:

"I heartily approve of any adjustment, peaceably, of the pending difficulties in Arkansas by means of the Legislative Assembly, the Courts, or otherwise. I will give all the assistance and protection I can under the Constitution and laws of the United States to such modes of adjustment. I hope that the military on both sides will be disbanded.

U. S. GRANT."

The following is from Little Rock, dated April 22:

At the time the truce was agreed upon at 12 o'clock to-day, 100 armed Baxter men were on board a boat ready to start down the river to intercept the ferry boat at Pine Bluff, which was said to be coming up with a company of Brooks men. The truce being agreed upon before the departure, they did not go.

This evening the Governor sent about 200 of the colored troops back home to Pine Bluff, having no arms for them, and having enough troops with arms to answer his purpose. But few arrests were made on either side.

This evening Col. Pomeroy, one of Baxter's aids, who was captured on Tuesday, was released.

Secretary of State, J. M. Johnson, who has been absent from the capital about a month, returned this evening, and at once took sides with Governor Baxter.

On the strength of the assurance of President Grant that he would afford all the aid possible in case of a settlement of the difficulties by the General Assembly, Governor Baxter issued a proclamation to night convening that body on the 11th of May.

The St Louis Democrat's Little Rock special says Baxter sent apologies to Col. Rose, disclaiming any recognition or responsibility for the outrage last night, but as Colonel Rose was on the ground as a witness of the affair from tae first, and as the insurgents had given their parole of honor to inaugurate no hostilities during the time of truce, it was looked upon as a high handed act of treachery. Col Rose saw two gun shots fired point blank at him, and a person well known is said to have discharged three chambers of a revolver at him.

The Federal troops removed the barricades in front of the City Hall, and only hold one company in reserve, subject to the call of the Mayor for police duty, should the necessity require.

Later.—The war is over. Baxter's troops are being furnished with transportation, and sent home as rapidly as possibly. The remainder of Colonel White's command left for home to-night. An extra police force, backed by the Federal troops, is on duty.

On Thursday night Secretary of State Johnson visited his office in the State House and found Mr. Brooks in possession, surrounded by armed men. Johnson asked Brooks whose office that was, his or Brooks'. The latter said it was Johnson's, of course; then Johnson said he had better get out of there with his forces. Brooks said he recognized Johnson as the Secretary of State. Johnson then left and went to the headquarters of Governor Baxter, where he signed officially, the proclamation of the Governor convening the Legislature. This morning he went up to the State House again and demanded its possession. He ordered Brooks out of the office. He refused to go, Brooks remarking that he no longer recognized Johnson as Secretary of State, he having signed Baxter's proclamation convening the Legislature. Some hot words followed, Johnson remarking that he never heard there was any contest over his right to occupy the office of Secretary of State; that Judge Whylock certainly never ousted him, &c., &c. Mr. Brooks remarked that military necessity compelled his course, and Johnson left. After doing so he addressed a letter to Brooks, reciting his grievances and demanding that the office and its papers be given up to him.

Mr. Brooks does not recognize the right of the Governor to convene the Legislature. The people generally appear to be satisfied that the Legislature should settle matters.

Brooks made a speech to his forces Thursday morning, in which he announced a determination to hold the State House in spite of everything.

The Secretary of War telegraphed to the commandant at Little Rock that he might retire to the arsenal with his command as soon as danger to life no longer threatened, and leave the matter to be settled by the contestants or the courts.

The Democrat's Little Rock special says: Many of Baxter's troops have left but their organization is still retained, and armed guards still parade the streets. They made forcible requisition to-day on several merchants for provisions, but in all cases where compliance was not voluntarily given by the merchants, United States troops interfered. His men say they are unfed and must have supplies. Many rumors are afloat in relation to a compromise, or the pending of negotiations which will peaceably settle all existing difficulties, but I am authorized to say that Brooks is not officially cognizant of them; is not in any way a party thereto, neither will he entertain any proposition of that nature.

At Little Rock during Friday, negotiations were carried on all day between the hostile parties, to the effect that both parties shall retire all their forces except a body guard, until a competent tribunal settles the question as to the Governorship. Governor Baxter has convened the Legislature for that purpose, and proposes to have the matter referred back to the people for final settlement. Brooks holds that Baxter has no power to call the Legislature together. The latter is engaged in erecting new barricades and powerful magazines in the rear of the State House. Some of his troops have gone home. Governor Baxter has stopped sending his men home, and both forces, as to numbers, are now pretty equally divided. Baxter's men are now nearly all white men, and Brooks' mostly colored.

Governor Baxter to-day sent the following telegram to the President:

"To U. S. Grant, President of the United States:

"In accordance with my correspondence with you by telegraph, I have convened the Legislature for the 11th day of May. I have sent home a part of my force, and would willingly send the balance, except a small body guard, but Brooks retains his whole force, and receives reinforcements. All the people want is that peace be restored and the Legislature protected in the performance of their legitimate duties.

"ELISHA BAXTER,
"Governor of Arkansas."

Colonel Johnson, Secretary of State, has not yet received any reply to his demand for the public buildings, of which he is custodian, and his office in the State House. Lieut Cushman, of the 16th U. S. Infantry, has published a card, in which he states that in reference to Col. Rose being fired on by Baxter's troops, he gave the report on common rumor, not upon anything he saw

The Markets.

Produce Markets.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Cotton 17¾c for middling uplands. Flour is 5@10c better; receipts 14,000 bbls; sales, 10,000 bbls; $6 30@6 75 for extra state; $6 35@7 60 for round hoop Ohio. Wheat is 1c better; receipts 124,000 bu; sales 52,000 bu at 151@153c for No 2 Chicago; 157@158c for No 2 Milwaukee; 161c for No 1 spring. Rye is quiet. Corn is 1c better; receipts 125,000 bu; sales 62,000 bu at 84@85½c for new western mixed; 87c for old do. Barley is dull and strongly in buyers' favor. Oats are firmer; receipts 21,000 bu; sales 20,000 bu at 62@64½c for mixed western; 65@67c for white. Pork is unchanged; $17 50 for new mess. Cut Meats steady. Beef quiet. Lard quiet at 10 3-16@10¼c for steam and 10¾c for kettle. Whiskey 98½c. Sugar firm. Petroleum—7¾@7¾c for crude and 16c for refined.

TOLEDO, TUESDAY MORNING, April 27.—Flour—The market is strong and prices, about as given, with Fine, $4 00; Superfine, $4 50@5 00; Extra, $5 00@5 50; Double Extra and Fancy, $7 00@8 00, and Rye flour $5 50 per bbl. Wheat—The market has ruled fairly active, with prices generally lower, with Amber 148c spot, 149c seller May, 152½c seller June; No. 2 Amber nominally 147½@148½c. White Michigan Wheat quiet at 167c for Extra, 158c for No 1; No 2 not in demand. The demand for White Wabash was moderate, No 1 selling for 180c, No 2 at 162c, and for No 3 148c was bid, and 150c asked, without sales. Little inquiry for No 1 Red Wabash at 157c; No 2 Red steady at 146½c for Lake Shore, and 148c for Wabash. Rejected Red was held at 125c, without takers. Spring wheat brought 139c. Corn—The market has ruled active and prices lower, with high mixed at 71¾@71¾c spot, 71c seller April, 70½c seller May, 71c seller June, 71¾c seller July. Low mixed Corn was in fair demand at 1¾c higher, 72½c; No Grade Corn 70c; Damaged Corn 3c lower than last week at 68c; Michigan Corn 70c. Oats—The market for Oats was quiet No 1 not selling; 56c asked and 55c bid; No 2 quiet at 53c; Michigan Oats inactive; Rejected Oats nominally at 48½c. Seeds dull, prices a shade higher at at $5 75 for medium Clover and $6 00 for mammoth; Timothy, $2 50. Mill Feed quiet with prices unchanged, at $24 for bran and shorts; $30 for middlings and corn meal and chopped feed at $27 per ton. Pork quiet at $17 for light and heavy mess per barrel and $15 for butts and rumps per barrel. Hams, 12½@13c per lb. Lard—9c for prime in barrels and kegs. Beef—$16 for light and heavy and and $13 for prime mess per barrel. Tallow—6½c for teef and 6c for mutton per lb. Butter—20@33c for fresh roll, 15@30c for fresh in kegs and 18@20c for common per lb. Fruits—Dried Apples, 10@11c; dried peaches, 18@20c per lb; green apples, per bbl, $3@4. Potatoes 120@125c for Peach blows; 115@120c for Early Rose, per bu. Eggs, 11@15c for fresh in barrels and crates, [illegible] 15c for small white; 17½c for large white; 17½c for small white; 17½@20c for Navy white, per bushel. Poultry—12@14c for turkeys and 9@10c for chickens, dressed, per lb. Whisky, 90c.